PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
'TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,517—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th March.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lansborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whelor	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whelor	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O, S. N. Company.
Bombay 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,878	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,630	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,239	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902,
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th March,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	14th April 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU" Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st March.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLIGATE, LONDON."
A, B, C, CODE USED,

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 156 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE AGENTS for this Celebrated Brand of Cutlery made from EXTRA QUALITY Steel. HANDFORGED and carefully tempered.

LIGHT. ELEGANT. DURABLE.

Price Lists on Application.

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY,

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

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A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbagué,
AND ALL DISEASES
Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

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GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
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" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

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J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
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FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
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HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 25TH MARCH.
By the Courtesy of
MR. JOHN GUNN his
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY
will give a Farewell Entertainment
IN AID OF MR. K. M. BALLIVALLA'S
NEW NOVELTY THEATRE
BUILDING FUND.
A Special Programme is being prepared and will be duly announced.

For this occasion the PRICES of ADMISSION will be REDUCED.

Stalls Rs. 4 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2.
Pit Re. 1. Gallery 8 Annas.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the Society will be CLOSED on the 28th instant, GOOD FRIDAY.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1902, at 3, P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901.
2. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Dr. Barjorji H. Dantra as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 25th March, 1902, both days inclusive.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS

have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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Chief Agents,
Madras.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. CARON & Co., SADDLERS AND BOOTMAKERS.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises at the Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of bits, spurs, horse clothing, and other stable requisites, harness furniture, webbing buckles, incandescent gas lamps, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS in the Compound of the Government House at Parel.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following property :—

All the materials of the Dhobies' Shed in the compound of the Government House at Parel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Treasury Safes, Phonograph, Table Ornaments, Typewriter Revolver, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Runchordas Morarjee, Goculdas Bhimjee, Megji Goculdas and Govindji Morarji Goculdas, traded as Merarji Goculdas and Co. (insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1902, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of carved hall sofas, springseated armchairs and ottoman, verandah sofas, marble-top round table, pier tables, hatstand, chairs, easy chairs, Austrian safe, Milner's iron safe, wardrobe, and almirahs with mirrors, Edison's phonograph, mirrors, clock, 1 and 3-light kerosine lamps, pictures, table ornaments, 6-chamber revolver, folding cot, coloured China mattings, &c.

Also in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Sorabjee, and insolvent, consisting of office and writing tables, chairs, screen, pictures, &c.

Also in re Hajee Mahomed Abdul Guffoor Avaji, insolvent, consisting of one Austrian safe and one Lord's treasury chest.

Also in re Poonjeey Dharsey, insolvent, consisting of one iron treasury chest, old.

Also in re Mahomedally Alee Akbar Ezdie, insolvent, consisting of one iron safe (M. Hoosein and Co.)

Also in re Gajanan Govind Koredaya, insolvent, consisting of one typewriter.

Also in re Esse Jacob Memon, traded as Cassum Esse and Co, insolvent, consisting of old jewboard, empty boxes, stools, brass deevi, mattress, pillows, iron hinges, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1902.

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(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "(BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 8 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila,
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thatyeng,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

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Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no Instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

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Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

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For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN TH

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 31st instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of April 5th for the SUPPLY of 70 to 100 LIGHT MILITARY RAILWAY OPEN TRUCKS. Specification can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Kanchrapara.

H. P. BURT,
Offg. Manager.

Calcutta, 19th March, 1902.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 2,91,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 101 and 102 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 4th March, 1902.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of March, 1902.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 24th of April, 1902.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office,
Madras, 6th March, 1902.

PRIZE DRAWING AT MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S

Our representative by request attended the Prize Drawing at Messrs. C. Ardeshir and Co's Show Rooms at No. 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, on Saturday (15th) evening. There was a large attendance, every community resident in this city, being represented, and the Rooms were brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The Drawing was fixed for 6-30 o'clock, but long before that hour the main Show Room was packed with an eager crowd. There was some little delay, in starting proceedings, consequent on the unavoidable absence of the member of the Committee who had checked, locked and sealed the tickets in a box, the previous evening, and had been entrusted with the key and seal ring with which the box had been locked and sealed. On his arrival the counters bearing the numbers of the tickets were transferred into a barrel and the counters bearing the amounts of the 523 prizes were checked before the company and placed in another barrell. Mr. C. Ardeshir, the senior of the firm, then called upon the assembly to select each from their own community two gentlemen to supervise the drawing or in fact to do the drawing themselves. As a large number of ticket-holders were soldiers etc., two non-commissioned officers of the Fort William Garrison were also invited on the Committee. The drawing was, therefore, done by representatives of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mohomedan patronisers, the military element doubling the European members. Mr. Ardeshir next intimated that as he did not desire that the faintest suspicion should be thrown upon the bona-fides of the Drawing, any one who had any doubt as to his or her ticket No. being in the barrel reserved for the numbers could place a duplicate ticket into it, on the condition that if one of the tickets (original or duplicate) drew a prize the other was thereupon cancelled. He told the audience that after all the prizes had been drawn any one who had not drawn a prizes and cared to do so, could inspect the remaining counters with the No. of the tickets issued to satisfy himself that his No. had been included. Several of those present put in duplicate counters and some inspected the counters remaining after the Drawing. The proceedings occupied about two hours with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No 2511 held by Alladin Mithiewallah, Loodiana, Punjab; the Second Rs. 500 to No. 4336 P. Dorabji, Goorwallah Modikhana, Bombay, and the 3rd Rs. 250 to No 5542, Dwarka Dass Moolji, Mandri Bander, Bombay. One of the Prizes of Rs. 50 fell to ticket No. 5774, held by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta. We wish for the sake of the noble and Catholic work they direct, that they had won the Rs. 1000 prize. All the other prizes fell to ticket holders all over the country. The Drawing, we need hardly add was unimpeachable as to the manner in which it was conducted. The next drawing has been fixed for 24th May next the last day for the issue of tickets being the 17th May—"Evening News" March 17.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Mooree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 22.

2 ¾ per cent. Consols	£93 3-8	= — 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	= — 1
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 3-8	= "
Bar Silver in London	24 7-8	= —1-16"
Do New York	54	= unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·18	= plus 1
Do New York	4·87 1-2	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4		= "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8		= "

Rapeseed Brown 37 1-2. Apl.-May. Business done. Tone firmer.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 34,000. Spot 4 26-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar. Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept., Oct.-Nov.
4·46 4·46	4·47	4·44 4·27
—2 —2	—2	—1 —2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	18,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	44,000 "
Do. to Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9—1-16
Futures, month of June	8·69—13
Do. do. Sept.	8·17—8
Cotton Total Visible supply	Bales. 3,700,000
" " of which is East Indian	126,000
" Stock in London	4,000
" Quantity in sight	9,130,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 22nd March, 1902 :—

Cotton	10448	Bales.
Wheat	2697	Cwts.
Linseed	22208	"
Rapeseed	9314	"
Gingellyseed	4162	"
Poppyseed	49	"
Groundnuts	170	"
Castorseed	6892	"
Rice	1971	"
Myrabolams	6349	"
Cottonseed	5838	"

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Victoria from London, &c.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	8,90,880
Gold Coin	"	1,80,000
Silver Bullion	"	26,72,740

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 24.

Monday :—The depression in North West India yesterday has advanced in an easterly direction and is this morning lying over the Gangetic Plain. The depression has been practically rainless up to present stage, but as it continues to advance eastwards it may give showers in Assam and North Bengal. Skies are cloudy in Baluchistan, North Punjab and the adjacent hill districts. Light snow has fallen in Minimarg and very light rain at Quetta. Local showers have also been received in Assam, North Bengal, south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Silchar has received one inch, and Colombo and Bangalore half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad and a brisk rise at Jacobabad, the pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to light in force.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in all districts except in the North-West Provinces, where it is slightly in defect. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Cuddapah to 84° at Dwarka and the minimum from 61° at Lahore to 82° at Negapatam.

The sky is partially cloudy in the south of the Peninsula.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and Bargalore and light showers at Cochin.

Weather is slightly favourable for local rain with or without thunder in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH X—500 YARDS.

Clr Sergt J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	77	+ 2 =	49
Corpl T C Wallington, E I R, Tundla	46	" 2 "	48
Sergt Instr W Bishop, U B V R, Mandalay		=	47
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 3rd C V R, Calcutta		=	47
Sergt W Dunn, E I R, Tundla		=	47
Vol F A Ducasse, E I R, Jamalpore	45	+ 2 =	47
Sergt J G DeBritto, C P D V, Calcutta	45	" 2 "	47
Vol S J Lovejoy, O V R, Lucknow	44	" 3 "	47
Gr J G Moore, K A V, Karachi		=	45
Sergt Instr H Durrant, E I R, Tundla		=	45
Compy Sergt Major F Maxwell, C P D V, Calcutta		=	45
Corpl G Westropp, B B & C I, Ajmere	47	— 3 =	44
Lieut F J Pruce, O V R, Lucknow		=	44
Vol O N Devereux, 1st C V R, Calcutta		=	44
Vol G B Ellis, E V R, Agra		=	44
Capt W Davidson, B B & C I, Bandikui		=	44
Vol A E W Cann, 1st C V R, Calcutta		=	44
Capt G Cook, 3rd C V R, Calcutta	42	+ 2 =	44
Vol T Stansfield, U R V R, Mandalay	39	" 5 "	44
Clr Sergt T E O'Dowd, E I R, Jamalpore		=	43
Sergt F Barnes, 1st P V R, Lahore		=	43
Vol J B Jardan, E I R, Jamalpore		=	43
Sergt P H Gaushan, B B & C I, Bandikui		=	43
Sergt Instr J Bradshaw, B B & C I, Bandikui		=	43
Sergt Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore		=	43

Three 43's counted out—25 prizes value Rs 150.

MATCH XI—200 YARDS.

Serjt W H Ricketts, E I R, Jamalpore	47	+ 3 =	50
Qr Mr Sergt H Knowles, E I R, Jamalpore	47	" 3 "	50
Vol H Edwards, H V R, Hyderabad	47	" 3 "	50
Corpl H Lasbury, B B & C I, Ajmere	46	" 4 "	50
Clr Sergt W Leach, O V R, Lucknow	46	" 4 "	50
Corpl H S Bryning, 1st C V R, Calcutta	46	" 4 "	50
Tr C G deSchmid, C L H, Calcutta	45	" 4 "	49
Sergt Major F Rocks, M R V, Jhansi	44	" 5 "	49
Vol G Barker, O V R, Lucknow	44	" 5 "	49
Lieut F J Pruce, O V R, Lucknow		=	48
Lieut H G Waters, E I R, Tundla	46	+ 2 =	48
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 3rd C V R, Calcutta		=	47
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lucknow	45	+ 2 =	47
Vol C O'Connor, E I R, Jamalpore	45	" 2 "	47
Vol W E Stark, 1st C V R, Calcutta	44	" 3 "	47
Corpl R Merces, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	43	" 1 "	47
Sergt Instr W P Wood, M R V, Jhansi	3	" 4 "	47
Sergt Instr J Bradshaw, B B & C I, Bandikui		=	46
Sergt Instr W Bishop, U B V R, Mandalay		=	46
Vol F A Ducasse, E I R, Jamalpore		=	46
Sergt Instr H Durrant, E I R, Tundla		=	46
Clr Sergt T E O'Dowd, E I R, Jamalpore		=	46
Asst Surgn A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta		=	46
Corpl R J S Blake, H V R, Hyderabad		=	46

Four 46's counted out—25 prizes value Rs. 150.

AGGREGATE MATCH, XVI.

	Matches Distances				
	I 500	III 700	VIII 600	IX 200	Total
Lieut F J Pruce, O V R, Lucknow	46	44	43	48	181
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 3rd C V R, Calcutta	46	46	42	47	181
Vol G B Ellis, A V R, Agra	45	48	44	44	181
Gunner J G Moore, K A V, Karachi	46	47	41	45	179
Corpl G Westropp, B B & C I, Ajmere	38	45	47	48	178
Qr Mr Sergt G C Platel, S V R, Karachi	47	48	37	47	178
Corpl W H Coen, C V R, Cawnpore	44	47	43	44	178

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th March, 1902.

1. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Thursday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

WHATEVER may be the position of agriculture in the United Kingdom, Canada, our premier colony, seems at least to have no cause for complaint. Another bountiful harvest has been gathered in that country, and in no part have the returns been so satisfactory and the prosperity so marked as in Manitoba and the adjoining prairie territories, where alone some 50 million bushels of wheat, more than the entire crop of the United Kingdom, is available for export. Thousands of settlers from this country and Europe, and curiously but significantly, from the United States, are arriving, for whom both free and cheap land is available in all parts. Living is cheap, taxes nominal, and extending local and export markets are available for any products that are raised, at remunerative prices. The offer of the High Commissioner for Canada to supply advice and information will, no doubt, be of interest to many; his address is 17, Victoria-street, London, S. W.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALGAIRNS—March 6, at Tanjore, the wife of Mr W E Dalgairns, P W Inspector, S I R, of twin boys.

DAVIDSON—March 18, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of Wm Davidson, District Loco Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of a son.

FRENCH—March 13, at Nagpur, the wife of V C French, Examiner, P W A, of a daughter.

FINLAY—March 21, at Peterhoff, Simla, the wife of Mr J F Finlay, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

PRICE—February 27, at Salonah, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of J Dodds Price, of a daughter.

PEYTON—March 16, at Moradabad the wife of A Peyton, State Railways, of a son.

SWEETENHAM—March 3, at Campbellpore, the wife of Captain W A W Sweetenham, R G A, of a son.

VAUQUILIN—March 19, at 25, Royd Street, the wife of Arthur H E Vauquilin, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHISHOLM—March 14, at Poumudi Trivendrum, Archibald Charles Chisholm, second son of Edward C Chisholm, Quilon, aged 5 years and 10 months.

MANUK—March 21, Jordan Thomas Apcar Manuk, aged 32 years and 3 months.

NICOLL—March 21, at 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, Helen Josephine, wife of John Nicoll.

SCHOFIELD—March 14, Frederick Michael William Schofield, Senior Superintendent, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, aged 51 years.

WALDEGRAVE-BRADLEY—March 20, at the Parade Hotel, Secunderabad, Rosalina Kingston, widow of John Waldegrave-Bradley, C E, after much suffering most patiently endured.

CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,

MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 0-21s. Low water, 5-50m., 5-0a.

Chamber of Commerce, fresh ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Sirdar's Building, 3 p.m.

Prize distribution, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. this day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa-Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. Congilla via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office as 6 and 7 p.m. on Friday and Saturday the 28th and 29th instant respectively.

FATALITY ON BUTCHER'S ISLAND.—Sidi Hahibux, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-two, employed as a "bhisti" on Butcher's Island, and subject to epileptic fits, while drawing water from a tank on the Island on Sunday morning, lost his footing and fell in and was drowned. Divers were sent into the tank, who recovered the body, which was subsequently brought to Bombay, and conveyed to the Morgue. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue, regarding the death of Gunaia Bhickia, aged twenty-five years, a Municipal sweeper, who resided at Stone Bunder. For the last six days, the deceased had been suffering from fever and though treated with household remedies, the fever increased, and on Friday last he became delirious. The same night about 11 o'clock, Gungia was missed from home. A report was made to the Police and on Sunday evening, the dead body of the deceased was found lying amongst the rocks at Hornby Vellard by the Mozzanter of the Hajl Sail Dargah. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide during fever delirium.

BEYOND JURISDICTION.—Before Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim, Fourth Judge, at the Bombay Small Causes Court, Vardha Pragji sought to recover from Jal, a Hindoo widow, the amount of costs incurred by him in defending himself against a charge of theft preferred against him by the defendant. Mr. Hormusji K. Santoke appeared for the defendant Jal. It appeared that Jal had charged Vardha before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing her ornaments. The Magistrate acquitted Vardha, who now sought to recover costs from the complainant incurred in that case. His honour, in disposing of the question of costs, observed that it could not furnish a plaintiff with a cause of action, but it might, according to a ruling of Sir Charles Sargent, C. J., reported in I. L. R. 14 Bombay 169, form one of the items of damages in a suit for malicious prosecution. However under section 19 of the Small Causes Court Act suits for compensation for malicious prosecution were barred from the cognizance of the Small Causes Courts. The Court had, therefore, no jurisdiction in the matter and the suit was dismissed.

FEMININE VIEWS ON CRICKET.

WRITING of the Fourth Test Match, the Sydney "Referee" says: "Even the superior sex caught the cricket contagion at least, so we infer from the following report of a chatter he ard in the Ladies' Reserve during the opening day. The speaker was a tall lady of commanding mien, and, standing in the centre of a group of sympathetic sisters, she sharply said: 'You're wrong. Those men in the white coats are not lazy. They're the umpires, and they are paid to stand still and mind their own business.' 'Must, be dreadfully dull work,' chipped in a pretty little pet in pink. 'I hey don't think so, said the first lady. 'They know they are of great importance; my brother Tom heard Mr. MacLaren say they have a deal to do with the game; in fact, they sometimes play Old Harry with it.' 'They're shouting now because Noble has bowled a maiden over. 'That can't be very noble of Noble,' remarked a red-haired lady in front. 'Did he hurt her?' Oh, there are more maidens than us,' explained the leading lady. 'It means that he bowled an over for nothing—no runs, no wicket, no nothing.' 'It's a queer name then,' said a willowy woman in waterwaved silk.

'Why did they call that ball a leg-bye? querie a bright-eyed girl in brown. 'It hit the batsman in the stomach; his leg doesn't reach up that high, does it? Not being personally acquainted with the man, I can't say, replied the maiden mentor. 'It's a cricketing term, I suppose. On the same principle, we call that tall man that looks like a last year's clothes-prop stuck in this year's bed quilt a 'short-slip' and that little man, Quaife, is called a long leg, though he'd hardly reach up to my waist.' 'Why would he want to reach up to your waist?' asked a simple little sister in a 'Panama' hat and 'transparent yoke.' 'Why would anyone, except to squeeze it,' said the pet in pink; 'and, oh dear; wasn't that a fine hard hit to —to limb?' 'To limb!' snapped out the leading lady, 'what's, the matter with leg? A man wouldn't be of much account if he hadn't a leg, and a woman would be worse. Anyone would think we were a lot of Christian Endeavor frumps. I like to see a man with a good leg, and men dearly love to see me—I mean our, judging from all the trouble they go to in order to get peep.

'What do they mean by saying, 'Duff has broken his duck'?' asked a large-eyed little woman in glee. 'I see no poultry in the field; but perhaps one had a duck egg in his shirt bosom.' 'If he had it would have been hatched by this time,' replied the first lady. 'But that is merely another cricketing term, meaning that Duff has got his first run. And when you hear that Hill has cut Braund, it does not imply that he has gashed the bowler, but only banged the ball.' 'What a sweet costume that is,' said a gentle girl in green; 'that one with the accordion-pleated chiffon flounces; and isn't that dream of a hat trimmed with——' 'Oh, give the fashion-plate figures a rest!' exclaimed the leader of the group; even costumes must give way to Cricket, for the girl who can't talk cricket now has as much chance of capturing an engagement ring as a man has of catching a schnapper on a hook baited with Bathurst burre."

SENSATIONAL BANK ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA.

TELLER AND POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

NORMAN B. Brownrigg, teller of the Bank of Australasia at Queenstown and Charles W. Leeming past and telegraph master, of the Queenstown office who were arrested on February 28 on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of £5446, which was reported to have taken place on the night of the 24th January at the local branch of the Bank of Australasia, were charged at the local police court on March 2nd before Mr. Commissioner Chambers. The court house was packed, and large crowds were unable to gain admission. When the cases were called on Superintendent Hayes, on behalf of the police, applied for a remand for seven days to enable him to complete the preparation of his case. No objection was made to this course, and the accused were formally remanded till 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 8th inst. Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, solicitor, for both the accused, made application to have his clients allowed out on bail, but the application was opposed strenuously by Superintendent Hayes, on the grounds that such action might result in the ends of justice being defeated. After some argument his Honor stated that in view of the largeness of the amount involved, and that it had not been recovered, he must refuse to accept bail. The accused were thereupon removed to the lockup.

Leeming was arrested about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon by Superintendent Hayes, Sub-inspector Weston and Constable Gunner. He is a married man, aged about 34, and has a family of four children. He joined the service some twenty years back, and came to take charge of the Queenstown office in July, 1898, in succession to miss A. A. Mylan. Brownrigg is a single man, about 25, and has been teller here for about three years, previous to which he was in the Riverstons branch of the Bank of Australasia. He hails from Launceston. His arrest was accomplished on Friday afternoon on his return journey from Crotty, where he had been in connection with the North Lyell Company's pay, the Bank of Australasia being the company's bankers. He was accompanied by Constable Grant, and on his way back was met between 5 and 6 o'clock on the Gormanston-road by Superintendent Hayes and Sup-inspector Weston, and the party drove on to Queenstown by coach. On his arrival here he was taken to the court house and formally charged with stealing the money.

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The particulars of the robbery, which took place on the night of the 24th January, are probably green in the memories of many, but still the following short statement may perhaps be of interest now that developments have taken place. About 10.30 on the night in question, Brownrigg the teller, was ound bound with clothes line and gagged with a piece of serge, but not blindfolded. He was lying on the floor of the banking chamber, close to the manager's room door, and it was Mrs. Hodge, the wife of the manager, who discovered him; being drawn to the place by Brown-rigg kicking at the door with his heels. The safe was open, and on examination it was found that £5446 had been stolen, consisting of notes (large and small), gold and silver. Assistance was obtained by the manager's wife. Brownrigg was released and the police sent for.

Brownrigg's statement was that a little after 10 o'clock, whilst engaged at office work he heard a knock at the door, and, expecting the manager back, he opened the door, and was at once confronted by two men. One of them placed a revolver at his head, and told him not to speak a word. Without any loss of time he was overpowered by the two men, who quickly and quietly tied him up and gagged him, his arms being tied behind him his back and his legs pinioned, after which he was picked up and laid behind the bank counter. One of the burglars immediately gathered up the contents of the safe, which, owing to the teller having been working with the books, was open, and put them in a bag he had with him. The whole time occupied was not more than ten minutes, and during this time the unfortunate teller was unable to move, and the enterprising burglar did not waste words on him. As soon as he had cleared out the safe he went out, and must have joined his mate, who had not been in the bank since the binding and gagging, evidently being on the watch to prevent their being disturbed.

After his departure Brownrigg wriggled himself along on his back, with the assistance of his bound up feet, and eventually reached the door to the manager's room which he kicked to such effect as to bring the assistance mentioned.

Leeming was about to go on a fortnight's leave of absence to Launceston. Mr. J. W. Crump, of Strahan, has been in charge of the office since Thursday. Mr. O. C. Williams, inspector of the Bank of Australasia in Tasmania, arrived in Queenstown from Launceston on Friday, as did also Mr. H. V. Bayly Secretary and D.P.G.G., and Mr. Geo. Richardson, Commissioner of Police, the last two named coming through from Hobart. There is much excitement in the town over the sensational development.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 29TH MARCH

First closed at 7 p m Monday 24th March
The Flying Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

H H Aga Khans br aus g Headsman aged
H H Aga Khan br e g Ayrdale 6 years
Aga Sheah's br aus g Corroboree by Yahha Grace Darling 3 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 5 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kattledrum aged
Mr T C Naple's br aus m Nancy Till 6 years
Mr K Gjisaloos's b g Dumbell aged
Mr S C P's ch aus m Amarosa 14 1

The Drawing Room Stakes—Distance 1 1-2 Miles

Mr Mathuradass Goculdass g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13-2
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William 13 2
Major Lloyd Jones I M S ch a h Rasraa 13 1 1-2
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Jedah 13 2
Mr K B Irani's g a h Fixdosi 13 2
Mr Abdool Razat's ch a h Bin Rusheed 13 2 1-2
Mr James ch a h Nonpariel 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 2

The Parting Stakes—Destance 1-2 Mile.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4 Rs 900
Do. do. b a h Jodhpore 13 3 Rs 7 0
Mr Joseph Antoni's b a h Young Sher Ali 13 2 Rs 600
Major Lloyd Jones I M S ch a h Rasreh 13 1 1-2 Rs 400
Earl of Suffolk's g a h Tandor 12 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr A M Bushari's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2 Rs 700
Mr Jame's ch a h Nonpareil 13 2 Rs 1,200
Do. g a h The Hypocrite 13 1 1-2 Rs 800
Mr T C Naple's ch a h Winder 13 3 Rs 700

Consolation Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Dervish Shaikly's g a h Khederi aged
Mr Haji Mahomed Khadar's b a m Nuzha aged
Messrs Jusaf Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Young Hoberta 14 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 2-4
Mr Sulimian Obayed's g a h Grey Wolf 13 3 1-2
Mr A L Obayed's b a h King Edward 13 2 3-4
Mr Kalil bin Doori's b a h Ermook aged
Mr Tyeb aly's ch a h Silver main 4 years
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Cromer 13 3 1-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Rushia's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Mr Arin A Essayie's b a h Shelter 18 2 1-4
Mr Abdoola Taalim's b a h Young Revenge 3 years
Messrs A M Amer Ebrahim Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's g a h Carnane 13 3 1-2
Mr Abdulla Fowzan's g a h Acute 13 3 1-4
Mr S C P's ch a h Zoorat 13 3 1-2
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's b a h Sulbookh 13 3 3-4
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Caesar 13 3 3-4
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1-2
Messrs Postonji Framji and Jusuf Peermahomed's b a h Ameer 14 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Highborn 13 2 3-4
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer 6 years

The Final Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 14 0 1-2
Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Free Trade 14 2
Mr Cross b aus m Bandicoot 13 3
Mr S C P's ch aus m Amarosa 14 1

The Farewell Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr S C P's g a h Special 13 2 1 2
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Pamala H 13 2
Mr G L Da's b a h Shaiboo 13 2
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3-4

2nd Entries close at 7 p m, Tuesday, 25th March.

CECIL GRAY.
Secy. W. I. T. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SENSATIONAL BANK ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA.

TELLER AND POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

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DHARIWAL PUNJAB.

MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispense with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

a Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.

F. LISZT.

ERARD PIANOS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 25th March, 1902.

1. Detail—

Captain of the Day—Major T M English.

Subaltern of the Day—Lieut S E Greaves.

Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt Veevers.

Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl Simmons.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of the Down train.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned, viz., No 3201 Vol F A Murray, F Coy, from 21st to 31st March 1902; No 3691 Corpl W V Lynn, No 3482 Vol V Gibbons, No 1717 Vol M A Nevin, No 3613 Vol A E Thomas and No 5225 Vol A B Algar, B Coy, from 25th to 31st March 1902.

4. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday next the 27th instant at Camp, Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

5. Inspection—The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Monday the 31st instant, at 7 a.m. at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, (Puttie, Helmet, Buttons and Leather chain straps) Members not living in Camp must ravel to Santa Cruz by the 5-20 a .m. train (Bombay time).

(1) Every Member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate, leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) Members are particularly requested to have their Uniforms, Rifles and Accoutrements thoroughly cleaned for the Inspection.

(3) The Commanding Officer desires to remind members that this being a Public Holiday, members should find no difficulty in attending the Parade.

(4) Regulation Boots must be worn on this parade.

(5) As the Arms, &c., will be taken over by Head quarters Staff, after parade, Members are requested to bring their Jags, and Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this parade.

6. There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Putties, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons to be worn.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 3-45 p.m. (Bombay time) (by special arrangements this train runs to Santa Cruz). The Railway authorities having reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 3-45 Down, and 3-50 Up trains, and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.

Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company not later than Wednesday, the 26th instant.

Officers Commanding those Companies will be good enough to send to Camp before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for dinner on Saturday next the 29th instant.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B.V.R

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1902.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON HOLLAND.

DUTCHMEN may thank their stars that Professor von Halle is neither Imperial Chancellor nor Minister of Foreign affairs at Berlin. He is not, however, an obscure Pan-German pamphleteer, but one of the ablest of the younger professors in Germany, whose pen has been employed before now in advocating schemes of which the Emperor has been the author. It was he who persuaded Germany that she required a navy in order to expand her empire, and his polished periods and rounded sentences prepared the way for ministers to lay before the country costly plans, whose ultimate object was to carve out for Germany an empire beyond the seas. The process of accomplishment is too slow for the professor. He is a young man in a hurry and wishes for visible marks of progress towards the realisation of his dreams. Pick up the pebbles at your feet, why seek abroad? This thought seems to have occurred to him whilst waiting. Like the frog in the parable he would be an ox. If you wish for expansion, look towards Holland, says he, and in a remarkable publication, discusses the future relations of Germany with that country with menacing frankness. This, we learn from the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," who reviews the work which had apparently not reached England when the mail left. What makes his book the more noteworthy is that it has been issued by the official publishing house of the General Staff of the German Army and of the War and Naval Departments, and is dedicated to the German Naval Secretary of State, Admiral von Tirpitz. The book advocates the incorporation of Holland in the German Confederation. That is all; and we are amazed at the Professor's moderation. Had he proposed simultaneously the incorporation of Belgium and Denmark, the nomination of their sovereigns as reigning grand dukes and the Queen of Holland as a grand duchess—all under the German Confederation—we should have been inclined to give credit to Professor von Halle as a man of large ideas. To advocate merely the absorption of Holland, even with Dutch colonies thrown in, is open to objection on the ground that if it is desirable to absorb one of the obstructive little neighbours—which in great measure are dependent on Germany for their very existence, and which certainly do cramp her coast line—it is desirable to absorb all three. We wonder Professor von Halle did not propound the larger scheme while he was about it. It would have given his fellow-countrymen so much more hope for the future and have shown them whence to obtain the sailors to man the ever-increasing ships of the German Navy.

If England had been hemmed in as Germany is, she would have found ways and means of annexing those countries which stand in her way, and might even have denied them the privilege of governing their own country in their own way apart from imperial concerns. It is astonishing that the project has not been ventilated before. That it has been dreamt of may be gathered from the anecdote the reviewer recalls of Prince Bismarck, who on meeting the witty diplomatist Baron van Heekeren at some German watering-place, put the following question to him:—"I wonder whether your King would not agree to the incorporation of the Netherlands in the German Confederation? We would make him Commander-in-Chief of the German fleets." Baron van Heekeren is reported to have replied thus:—"I scarcely think the King, my master, would consider that promotion." The story indicates the project had already been pondered over by German statesmen. It requires little effort to demonstrate the commercial dependence of Holland upon Germany, and Professor von Halle somewhat pointedly comments on the decisive influence which Germany is in a position to exercise upon the welfare of its small neighbour. There is much force in every argument the professor adduces. It is unmistakably objectionable that a small coast people should be in a position to influence the traffic on the Lower Rhine, and to take measures opposed to the interest of the Hinterland, and to prevent the adoption of improvements such as the deepening of the river and its connection with Antwerp. Dutch trade and commerce constitute a complement to those of Germany. Yet, as the Professor complains, Holland has arranged her commercial policy in such a manner as to secure for herself the greatest advantage from her position as agent and intermediary for the wealthy German Empire, while she declines to allow the latter to have any influence upon that policy. "Holland participates in the advantages of German progress, but will not share its burdens. She continues, as she has done for centuries, to draw her sustenance from the products of German labour. That is an unsatisfactory state of affairs from the point of view of German welfare." From a political point of view the advantages of such an absorption to Germany are self-evident, and had the professor kept the absorption trick up his sleeve for the time and devoted himself now exclusively to the advocacy of a defensive naval convention and a customs and commercial union, he would have gained a higher reputation for diplomacy.

Absorption would be no new experience for Holland. And perhaps we should not forget the offence of the unfortunate King of Holland, which cost him his throne to France, was that he neglected to enforce the orders of Napoleon against the admission of English goods, and that Louis finally fled and so delivered himself from a royalty which had been made for him the most intolerable kind of servitude. On no grounds, but sentimental ones, could Holland object to the German plan. It would be to her advantage as to the advantage of her larger neighbour. A glance at the map would suffice to show how vast would be her gain. Of course Germany would not be allowed to ride rough-shod over Dutch sentiment or aspirations. At the same time she could by retaliatory measures make matters so uncomfortable for Holland as to force her hand in the direction of some sort of alliance. As to the active position of America, which the critics of the scheme foretell, to the absorption by Germany of the Dutch colonies, we do not think it need be seriously discussed; if ever negociations advanced so far as that, Professor von Halle appreciates at its full value the weight of Monroe doctrine and correctly assesses the part the United States would play in connection with the transfer of Dutch Guiana and the islands of the Dutch West Indies to Germany. He considers it unnecessary even to consider how the Munroe doctrine would apply. The States and Germany are on very good terms just now, thanks to the kindly offices of Prince Henry. But even if they were not, the German Emperor would not allow American threats to impede his onward march, and if it became necessary to test the naval efficiency of the two countries, the States might find the Americanisation of the world was not all plain sailing, while her adversary might discover that a navy "made in Germany" was quite equal to one turned out in the land of the wooden nutmeg. But we, who are only indirectly interested in the progress of affairs in Holland, have no immediate reason to anticipate sensations. In Holland the effect of the professor's writings will not be conducive to an increase of friendly feeling towards Germany. Professor von Halle has rendered doubtful service either to Germany or Holland. He has shown Germany's hand, and the two countries will be far from friendly for years to come.

MARCONI AND THE THEORISTS

"WHEN doctors differ who shall decide?"—a very proper query, but there is another: When scientists fall out, what is the Stock Exchange speculator going to do?" Wireless telegraphy we are told, is going to be the thing of the future; it is going to bring profit to shareholders in limited companies; it is going to spread its influence over all the world; conquer space, take the sting out of domestic partings, deprive exploration of its greatest terrors, oust the heliograph from the Intelligence Departments of the future, and in fine do all that present day telegraphy can do, and a great deal more besides at half the cost, and with one-sixth of the intricacy of the apparatus that is at present employed. But great minds sometimes differ. Scientists do not always agree; and the question is: What conclusion is "the man in the street" to come to? Here is Guglielmo Marconi inviting the world to partake of the benefits of his invention, and on the other hand here is Dr. Lodge discounting that invention. Marconi is a remarkable inventor; Lodge is a remarkable electrician. And so he begins to bandy compliments; that is to say doubtful compliments; and to speak of the inventor as a "young man with a secret box and a sense of humour." We assume that this is a doubtful compliment, because Marconi evidently thinks so. As a matter of fact, most people are flattered when they are told that they have a sense of humour. But perhaps it is the "secret box" that Marconi objects to. Sir William Preece also tries to throw cold water on the invention. He and Dr. Lodge threaten to tap Marconi's Marconigrams. And Marconi challenges them to do so. But notwithstanding Dr. Lodge's claim to be ranked amongst the first of the theoretical electricians of the day, no one can deny that Marconi has the better of him. If Dr. Lodge can tap Marconi's messages, there will undoubtedly be a slump in the price of Marconigraphs. Marconi is naturally indignant, but at present the whole question seems to be involved in a maze of doubt. Anyway, the obvious course for Dr. Lodge to adopt is to accept Marconi's challenge, and to embark on his message-tapping enterprise. Marconi is very fair about the whole matter. He offers to place one of his stations at Dr. Lodge's service, and to give him every facility to carry out his boast. In the meantime, he challenges the doctor to succeed. The worst of it is, the doctor will not respond; he maintains a dignified or undignified silence, and allows Marconi to cut the ground from under his feet by explaining his methods for the preservation of secrecy in his cablegrams. So that if Dr. Lodge says he knew all that before, people will be rather suspicious now. In the meantime, Marconi is progressing very well. His enterprise is succeeding. His company is obtaining the financial stimulus that it requires for the complete success of the whole undertaking.

LOCAL BOARDS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ACCORDING to the report on the administration of the local boards in Bombay and Sind during the year 1900-1901 there has been no change in the number of district and taluka boards in the Presidency proper, though in Sind there was an increase of two boards, owing to the creation of two new talukas. In Sind also several small changes were made in the Local Board areas of the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts by the transfer from the former to the latter of 53·64 square miles, commanded by the Jamrao Canal and the transfer from the latter to the former of 12-70 square miles. A triangular piece of land measuring 154 square miles was also transferred from the Khairpur territory to the Thar and Parkar District in connection with the recent settlement of the Khairpur boundary. During the year the total income of the Boards amounted to Rs. 40,84,873 against Rs. 40,14,915 in the preceding year. This total was made up in the following way:—Provincial rates, Rs. 22,55,505 against Rs. 21,39,692 in the preceding year; interest, Rs. 14,481, against Rs. 15,247; Police Rs. 84,197, against Rs. 1,01,040; Education, Rs. 1,30,262, against Rs. 1,32,082; Medical, Rs. 12,622 against Rs. 5,93,523; Scientific and minor departments, Rs. 14,930 against Rs. 15 609; Miscellaneous Rs. 60,044 against Rs. 44,760; Civil works, Rs. 4,50,437; against Rs. 4,51,840; contributions Rs. 10,53,069 against Rs. 10,11,698 and Debt Rs. 9,231 against Rs. 4,381. The total expenditure of the Boards amounted to Rs. 40,62,938 against Rs. 46,35,344 in the preceding year. The decline of Rs. 5,72,406 was shared by all divisions. The various items were:—Administration, Rs. 1,45,490; Education, Rs. 15,12908; Medical, Rs. 3,33,825; Scientific and other departments, Rs. 77,876; Pensions and Gratuities, Rs. 3,245; Stationery and Printing, Rs. 14,693; Miscellaneous, Rs. 58,105; Famine Relief, Rs. 73,149; Civil Works; Rs. 17,09,964; Contributions, Rs. 84,381, and debt Rs. 49,203. The aggregate balances of the Boards amounted to Rs. 11,35,984, against Rs. 11,14,049 in the previous year. The Ahmedabad, Broach, Satara, and Ahmednagar Boards were obliged to overdraw Rs. 76,746, Rs. 7,218, Rs. 7,626, and Rs. 24,684 respectively. In one case that of Satara, the Government directed that in view of the heavy expenditure on famine relief the contribution of Rs. 11,095, made from the Provincial Revenue to the Board, should not be recovered. The resources of all the Boards were crippled during the year by famine and plague. However, the report states, when this is taken into consideration the administration of the Boards during the year may be said to have been satisfactory.

THE RUSSIAN EXHIBITION.

IN a recent Reuter's telegram the announcement was made that the Lord Mayor and Lord Avebury had resigned their membership of the Advisory Committee of the Russian Exhibition. Prior to this announcement hardly anybody had been aware that an exhibition devoted to British manufactures was to be held in St. Petersburg in June. The manager of the exhibition, Mr. John Henry Johnson, interviewed by the representative of a London paper, states that since the Lord Mayor resigned his seat on the Advisory Board, the undertaking has taken an international character, and applications are pouring in from the Continent. No explanation, we notice, is forthcoming as to what influenced the Lord Mayor and Lord Avebury to withdraw, but it is suggested by Mr. George Collins Levey, British Commissioner to the Exhibition, that their action was taken on erroneous information forwarded by the English subjects resident in St. Petersburg, whose trade interests either as manufacturers or merchants make it quite natural for them to be unfavourably disposed towards the exhibition, two of the chief effects of which must necessarily be to bring British manufacturers into direct contact with the Russian user and consumer, and to increase the number of British exporters to Russia. Prior to the Lord Mayor's withdrawal, arrangements had been made for a large Indian and Oriental section with a number of Indians and other natives in attendance, and Ceylon tea-houses served by Cingalese. Although only a few firms have expressed a desire to withdraw their applications in consequence of the Lord Mayor's action, the latter's withdrawal can scarcely fail to be detrimental to British trade in Russia.

MR. Justice Rampini of the Calcutta High Court takes six months' leave in April. In the ordinary course he would probably have been succeeded by Mr. F. B. Taylor, now on leave, but Mr. Taylor, who is in England has announced his intention of retiring from the Service at once, owing to bad health. On the return of Mr. Justice Rampini, it is more than likely that he will be placed on special duty in connection with the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure.

AT the service in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, to-morrow evening, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 1st March 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 98,234 maunds and Rs. 58,842 in the earnings.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MORAN, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia, arrived in Colombo on the 19th instant, in the "Ophir," on his way to visit the Pope. He was met on board by Archbishop Melizan, Bishop Coudert and Rev. Fathers Lytton and Royer, and escorted ashore by a large party of Priests and laymen. In the afternoon, the Cardinal laid the foundation stone of the new hall at St. Joseph's College in memory of the late Archbishop Bonjean.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Idor, visited his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at noon yesterday. A guard-of-honor of 50 rank and file of the 21st Bombay Infantry, with band and regimental Color, under the command of a native officer, paraded at the Government House, Malabar Point, in review order Summer Clothing to receive his Highness. His Highness was received with a general salute. Two salutes of 15 guns each were fired from the saluting Battery, one at 12 o'clock noon and the other at 12-30 p.m.

IN December last a boy was admitted into hospital suffering from cough and regurgitation of food, accompanied by rise of temperature. The fact was elicited that in the previous July, the patient had swallowed a halfpenny. Vomiting occurred immediately afterwards, but was not repeated. For the next three weeks the patient said that he could "taste the ha'penny," and he complained of pain under the chin every time he took food; but at the end of that period these symptoms ceased, and until December, the patient suffered no further inconvenience. Then the cough, difficulty in swallowing and the regurgitation of food grew worse. Examination by x-rays showed a coin fixed in the gullet at the level of the third rib. After much difficulty the coin was extracted and was found to be quite black in colour. Immediately the coin was removed the patient rapidly recovered.

IN the course of a lecture, delivered at the London Institution on "Sailors" Ways and Sailors' Slang," Mr. Frank Buller remarked that the language of Jack changes constantly. The idea that the ordinary sailor is constantly cursing and swearing is a mistaken one. He is a better educated man than the average artisan. Improvement in education has softened the sailor's manners and refined his language. Still there is a great deal of slang. For instance, sardines are always called sharks, a spoken is a gobby; a blue-jacket is either a B. B. or a matloe, or a flat-foot. Fanny Adams is the stringy meat served out from tins. Jack never sleeps but catches a bud," or "carries six feet of planking." A man who is tipsy is "tin hatted." To be "brass rags" is to be the best of friends. If potatoes are peeled and put under a joint of meat, the dish is referred to as a "schooner on the rock." A man who is a good talker is said to be "able to spin a good yarn," while on the other hand a boastful, pushing man is "always chawing his fat." The seamen's missionary is always known as the "sky pilot," or "Holy Joe," the captain as "the skipper," or the "old man." If Jack refers to his sweetheart he speaks of his "long haired chum."

THE ORIGIN OF MARRIAGE.

SOCIAL CONTRACT OR SUPERSTITION?

MEN and women are as a rule too much occupied with the romantic anticipations of marriage or its more serious consequences to concern themselves about psychological inquiries into its origin. When the lover secures the lady's consent he has no difficulty in conforming to a ceremony which custom or law or religion (he seldom asks which) has settled for him. Our forefathers regarded it as a Divine ordinance which came straight from Heaven. The tendency of the modern sceptic is to treat it as one of the inventions of civilization, suggested by mere considerations of convenience and propriety.

Speculative minds have endeavoured to explain it by such theories as "Marriage by Capture," "Communal Marriage," and the like, as to which it could only be said that one was just as artificial as the other. It was only recently that a vast accumulation of evidence as to the universality of marriage led advanced thinkers to seek a solution by methods which to another age would have savoured of madness. To us, however, says the "Daily News," it only seems reasonable to look for the origin of a primitive custom among the races which can still be called uncultured. The conclusions which are presented by Mr. Ernest Crawley in a volume bearing a fanciful title "The Mystic Rose," a study of primitive marriage may not be the final word on the subject, but it must be allowed that they are maintained with a great show of argument, and supported by a wealth of facts which are in themselves interesting and valuable. Let Mr. Crawley himself speak for the principle on which his speculations are founded:

All study of the origins of social institution must be based on what ethnology can teach of the psychology of the lower races, and on the primitive conception of human relations which are thus established. It is only in early modes of thought that we can find the explanation of ceremonies and systems which originated in primitive society; and if ceremony and system are the concrete forms in which human relations are expressed, an examination, ethnological and psychological, of human relations, is indispensable for inquiry into human institutions. . . . The attribution of legal conceptions to primitive thought has had the usual effect of a priori theory, and has checked inquiry.

There is undoubtedly a good deal of truth in Mr. Crawley's statement that "human nature remains potentially primitive." In spite of the refinements of civilized society, we do not find it easy to "rise above these primitive ideas, precisely because these ideas spring eternally from permanent functional causes." To the cultured man it comes as a surprise to be told that the delicacy and reserve which mark his attitude towards some of the principal functions of life are more than matched among the least civilised races. There is, however, an important difference. Actions which have become mere conventions to him have a deeper meaning to the untutored savage. "Sexual relations and sexual processes, as all human relations and human processes, are religious to the primitive mind." "It is only in later culture," says Mr. Crawley, "that marriage is a civil act."

The root idea on which Mr. Crawley's conception of the origin of the marriage bond is based is taboo. His argument is a curious one, and cannot be properly appreciated without reference to the almost endless array of facts from savage life with which his propositions are illustrated. The primitive man associated with all natural functions a vague idea of danger. "Things and persons are potentially dangerous, acts and functions are potentially liable to danger, which are strange, unfamiliar, unusual, abnormal—in a word, more or less unknown." "Especially important in human psychology is the physiological thought arising from the two chief physical functions of nutrition and sex. For these and other complex and delicate functions, man's ignorance creates many potential dangers, and this leads to various attitudes of religious caution in their performance." These dangers were often attributed to the action of evil spirits. Hence the custom of taboo. It is really an injunction laid upon persons performing certain acts or passing through a particular crisis, demanding abstinence, isolation, or some ceremonial rite which may limit or ward off the danger.

Primitive Taboo exists now in all its pristine strength, though it has split into religious, moral, and social habits, each distinguished by a more or less different terminology. To illustrate the continuity of culture and the identity of the elementary human ideas in all ages, it is sufficient to point to the ease with which the Polynesian "tabu" has passed into modern languages. There is no more interesting or more important study than to trace the continuity of culture; and when we take any taboo custom of early man, and follow it up to modern times, we generally find at this end not a mere survival, but a living duplicate, often identical in form and content with its prototype.

This feeling of danger is intensified in all things which involve contact between man and woman. Although the one is the complement of the other, yet the difference of sex will always place a gulf of mystery between them. "In love the two sexes are drawn to each other by an irresistible sympathy, while in other circumstances there is more or less of segregation." In Nukahiva, for instance, if a woman should happen to sit upon an object which has become taboo by contact with a man, it cannot be used again, and she is put to death. In Cambodia a wife is not permitted to use the pillow or mattress of her husband. No woman may enter the house of a Maori chief. The Bedouin tent has two compartments, for the men and women respectively. In Senegambia the negro women live by themselves, and their sex is a clique. In Egypt a man never converses with his wife. Such are a few of the examples of sexual and social taboo given by Mr. Crawley. He finds the same tendency in club life. This segregation of the sexes has left its influence upon language. In all countries women have many words and phrases which are to peculiar to themselves and are never used by men.

Having described the large part played by taboo in human relations, Mr. Crawley proceeds to explain its application to marriage ceremonies. The matrimonial rite was two-fold in its character and intention. It was a precaution to lessen the dangers of contact between the sexes, and at the same time it operated as a removal of the taboo previously imposed:

Before marriage, and in many cases also after marriage, the sexes are separated by their ideas of sexual taboo; at marriage they are joined together by the same ideas, worked out in the most important set of rites to their logical conclusion in reciprocity of relations. Those who were separated are now joined together; those who were mutually taboo now break the taboo. Hence the conception that marriage ceremonies prevent this danger and this sin. It is sufficient to state that the ceremonies of marriage are intended to neutralise these dangers and to make the union safe, prosperous, and happy.

Mr. Crawley is very emphatic in his rejection of the "Communal" theory of marriage. "There is no trace of this sentimental Socialism in primitive society." "Marriage is between individuals and an individualistic act." In support of his view, he cites some extremely curious customs. "In China it was supposed that when a new bride in her chair passed a certain place, evil spirits would approach and injure her, causing her to be ill; hence the figure of a great magician (a Taoist priest), riding a tiger, and brandishing a sword, was painted in front." "In Manchuria the bride is taken in procession to the bridegroom's house. Two men run in front, each holding a red cloth, by which it is intended to ward off evil influences." The practice of throwing rice originated, Mr. Crawley thinks, in the idea of giving food to evil influences, to induce them to be propitious and depart. The same motive prompted the use of the bridal evil. "At a Yezedee marriage the bride is covered from head to foot with a thick veil, and when arrived at her new home she retires behind a curtain in the corner of a darkened room, where she remains for three days before her husband is permitted to see her." For the same reason the preliminary step of purification is sometimes observed. One of the most peculiar customs cited is that of the Mundas, which requires one of the pair, or both, to be married to a tree, in order to obviate all risks.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

BOER LEADERS AT PRETORIA.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD KITCHENER.

BOER POSITION HOPELESS.

DELEGATES PROCEED TO ORANGE COLONY.

TO CONSUET FREE STATERS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A Reuter's despatch from Pretoria states that the members of the so-called Transvaal Government, consisting of Schalkburger, Reitz, Meyer, Krogh and Vanderwalt have arrived at Pretoria by special train from Middleburg under a flag of truce.

The papers take it for granted that Schalk Burger and his companions are on a peace mission, but doubt whether the authority of the delegates is recognised by Botha, Delarey and De Wet.

A "Standard" telegram from Pretoria says that the Boer delegates stayed two hours in Pretoria. They interviewed Lord Kitchener and proceeded by train to Orange Colony.

Schalk Burger and the other delegates had been stationed at Rhenosterkop to the north of Balmoral for the past week, and had been greatly harried by Colonel Park and other commanders. Schalk Burger was once nearly captured.

The Boer position becoming increasingly hopeless, despatch riders were sent to Balmoral on Friday night intimating that the delegates would arrive there.

The delegates arrived at Balmoral on Saturday under an escort and left immediately by special train for Pretoria. The escort remains at Balmoral.

The delegates on arrival at Pretoria drove in Kitchener's carriage to the headquarters, and then left for Kroonstad, whence they go south under safe conduct.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Schalk Burger a fortnight ago intimated to Lord Kitchener his desire for safe conduct through the British lines to see Steyn in reference to the possibility of peace proposals, and that Lord Kitchener with the assent of Government had acceded.

MR. CECIL RHODES' CONDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has passed a restless night and his strength is becoming less.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The Tokio papers agree that the Franco-Russian declaration forms an additional guarantee for tranquillity in the Far East.

THE SUEZ CANAL AGAIN BLOCKED.

The petroleum steamer Nerite, which was on fire in the Suez Canal, has now canted over and stopped all traffic.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The pilgrims are fleeing from Mecca to Jeddah. 280 deaths from cholera took place at Mecca on Wednesday.

The pilgrims number 240,000.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

THE PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

DEATH OF ACTRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The announcement is made of the death from plague in Sydney, of Miss Sallie Booth, late of the Twinning Theatrical Company, and also of Miss Ada Lee, sister to Miss Jenny Lee. The ladies are well-known to Indian play-goers.

[The Australian papers state that four additional cases of bubonic plague were reported on March 2, bringing the total number to date up to 14. The source of infection has been traced to the areas in which cleansing operations have either been completed or are in course of completion. Three more deaths have occurred, bringing the number of fatal cases to 14. The victims were Alfred Faulkner, coachman, who had been removed from Windsor-street, Paddington, and who, it is supposed, had come in contact with produce from Sussex-street store; Miss Ada Lee, actress, member of Mr. Charles Arnold's company, who was removed from the Criterion Hotel at the same time as the late Miss Sallie Booth; and Mrs. Gilbert, who was also removed from the Criterion Hotel. Miss Ada Lee was one of the best-known actresses on the Australian stage. She was a sister of Miss Jenny Lee, "Jo," and first went to Melbourne some years ago with her sister.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The business to be transacted at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council next Wednesday, will comprise the passing of the two small measures introduced at the last meeting and the discussion of the Budget.

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Captain J. Gould, I. M. S., Bengal, and also one Indian Medical Service Officer from Bombay, will accompany the Indian Army Coronation Contingent to England.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE RIVIERA.

WHY ABANDONED.

An "Indian Daily News" Cablegram, dated London, the 23rd instant, states:—"It is reported that the King's visit to the Riviera has been abandoned owing to the danger of pro-Boer affronts."

THE NEW INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

It is settled that Persia will construct with money the British Government will advance an alternative Indo-European telegraph line from Kashan to the Baluchistan frontier.

AFGHAN NEW YEAR.

No news of any disturbance had come through from Cabul up to this afternoon, it is therefore probable that the Afghan New Year celebrations have passed off peacefully.

A BOER PRISONER SHOT DEAD.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A Boer prisoner-of-war, named Walter Hoffman, a German, was shot dead by a sentry at 9 o'clock last night while attempting to escape from the hospital enclosure. He succeeded in getting over the gate, but was shot immediately.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

ST. PETERSBURG IN A FERMENT.

The Russian Capital is said to be in a ferment owing to the discovery of an extensive conspiracy to sell Russian Military secrets to foreign Powers.

Colonel Grimm has been arrested and several leading generals, are implicated.

GWALIOR RESIDENTSHIP.

Major Pritchard from leave officiates as Resident at Gwalior, vice Colonel Herbert proceeding on six months' leave.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

DR. WALLACE'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Wallace has addressed a letter to the European Education Commission, advocating on behalf of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association the substitution of Cambridge Local Examinations for European Code Examinations, and their affiliation to the Calcutta University, as is already the case in the Madras University, the present European Code to be abolished on the ground that it has been a failure.

THE WORLD'S POLO TOURNAMENT.

DELHI, MARCH 24.

Besides the teams from England, America France, Italy, and Hungary, some crack players from Manipore, the birth place of polo, will figure in the World's Tournament at the Proclamatoin Durbar at Delhi in January.

FIRES AT SURAT.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

SURAT, MAR. 23.

A fire broke out early this morning in a house in Ganchi Serai, near the clock-tower, the flames rapidly spreading and setting ten other houses, in which oilseeds were stored, also on fire. A number of Borahs, on seeing the flames, immediately set to work and did much in controlling the conflagration. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 35,000.

On Thursday evening a destructive fire broke out in Bardoli, when fifty houses were destroyed.

LOCUSTS AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, MARCH 24.

A flight of locusts passed over Belgaum yesterday evening, brought in by the west wind, and have been driven back again this morning by the return of the east wind of the previous days.

At the time of wiring they lie spread out over the infantry barracks, and the parade ground.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 3rd Madras Lancers is the regiment which is to be first reconstituted in accordance with the recent decision of the Government of India.

IT has been arranged to have a Mounted Infantry class in Lucknow, beginning in a few days. Captain Kennard of the 15th Hussars will probably be in charge of it, at any rate until the Dragoon Guards from South Africa arrive to relieve the 15th.

THE full title of the 17th Bengal Infantry is to be the 17th Mussulman Rajput Infantry (the Loyal Regiment), while the 18th Bengal Infantry also are to be termed Mussulman Rajput Infantry. Their short titles will be the 17th and 18th Rajputs. The 17th and 25th Madras Infantry are to be termed the 1st and 2nd battalions of Moplah Rifles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Palawan arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 14th inst. left here at 8 a. m. and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here at daylight on Saturday, the 22nd idem.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant, and is expected here on the morning of the 29th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Silesia from Trieste arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. Bisagno from Hongkong left Singapore for Bombay, on the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3 8
2½ per cent. Rentes	100 1-2 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	24 7-8

THE GRAND DUKE BOVIS VLADIMIROVITCH OF RUSSIA.

WE hear from Colombo that the Grand Duke Bovis Vladimirovitch of Russia, who has been travelling recently in Ceylon, is to make a tour through India.

When in Ceylon the Duke, who is travelling strictly incognito, was a guest of the Ceylon Government, and it is very probable that the Government of India will extend to His Highness the same courtesy.

It is understood that the Russian Consul of Bombay will meet the Grand Duke at Tuticorin and that the party, which consists of seven persons, will visit the Temples at Madura, the Nilghiris, and will then travel via Madras, and Hyderabad to Bombay, staying for a few days at each place.

A NOTABLE quarrying feat has just been accomplished at the Rubislaw Granite Quarries, Aberdeen. A large stone had been drilled ready for splitting, when the thought struck the foreman that nature might aid in the object to be attained, the idea being suggested by the severe frost which prevailed. Water was poured into each of the drill holes, and it was found after a couple of days that the block of granite had completely burst open. An idea of the immense power of the frost will be gathered when it is stated that the stone thus detached has a weight of about six tons.

DACOITY NEAR KARJAT.

POLICE PATROL ATTACKED.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of a dacoity which occurred last week near Karjat. He says:—Five armed constables were patrolling the villages below the Bhimashankar Ghat (between Karjat Taluka, Kolaba, and Khed Taluka, Poona) on the night of Friday, the 21st inst. At about midnight they were passing through a thickly wooded Khavel near the village of Patraj when they were fired upon by a gang of dacoits who were concealed by the road side. Immediately after the report the dacoits, ten or twelve in number, charged the Police who had no time to load their rifles. The dacoits were armed with both guns and swords.

The Police kept the men off by swinging their rifles and clubbing all they could reach. The leader of the gang had his head smashed in, and was carried off by his comrades. He is said to be fatally injured, but no trace has yet been found of him. Several of the gang also had their heads injured more or less.

One policeman managed to get a cartridge out of his pouch into his rifle and fired into the brown, what result this shot had is not known. The dacoits then fled and no trace of them could be found. At the first discharge one constable was wounded in the arm by buck-shot.

The dacoits are Kolis and are led by the man who recently committed murder of a policeman in the Poona District.

The gang was chased by the Poona police and one of their number was shot. It is said that the gang came down here to revenge themselves on the Kolaba Police for this "breach of etiquette" by the Poona Police.

The police are now scouring the jungles with armed men in search of the gang.

DEATH OF THE REV. CHARLES GILDER.

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. Charles Gilder, which took place on Sunday evening in the European Plague Hospital, Mody Bay. The deceased gentleman took ill, along with his wife, on the 20th instant, and both were admitted into the same hospital. Shortly before his death a third member of the family, Mrs. Georgiana Hewett, daughter of Mr. Gilder, was also removed to the plague hospital. The late Mr. Gilder and his wife are reported to have contracted the disease in their new residence on the Colaba Causeway. The reverend gentleman was, perhaps, one of the oldest residents of Bombay, and certainly the oldest member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Bombay Presidency. He started life as a journalist on the staff of the "Bombay Gazette," but soon after left newspaper work and studied for Holy Orders. He was for nearly forty years connected with the Indo-British Institution as its Secretary, and was for the same period Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, formerly at Sonapore-street, but now located on the Esplanade Road. His long acquaintance with Bombay and its affairs frequently induced him to write for the press on local and missionary subjects. The deceased was seventy years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and several sons and daughters.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 15th instant, and called at Calicut and Cannanore en route. She has brought the following troops for conveyance to Karachi: No. 9 Mountain Battery comprising 4 officers, and 1 lady, 99 non-commissioned officers, and men, 5 women, and 12 children, 192 mule drivers and 116 followers. The names of the officers are:—Major and Mrs. Grier, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Crowdy and Lieut. Hill. The Clive, which was to convey the above Battery to Karachi, en route to Quetta, and the other troops now awaiting embarkation at Colaba Depot, will not sail for that port but will proceed to South Africa probably about the 28th instant, with about 900 details. This change is owing to the transports Bavarian and Armenian having now been ordered to sail for England, instead of for South Africa. The No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A. and followers were landed at the Sassoon Dock yesterday afternoon, and attached to the Colaba Depot pending disposal.

"BOMBAY GAZETTEER."

VOLUME IX of the "Bombay Gazetteer" was issued yesterday with the following resolution:—

In further recognition of the distinguished labours of Sir James McNabb Campbell, K.C.I.E., and of the services rendered by those who have assisted him in his work, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the following extract from Government Resolution No. 2885, dated the 11th August 1884, be republished and printed immediately after the title page of Volume I, Part I, of the Gazetteer, and published in every issue.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has from time to time expressed his entire approval of the Volumes of the Gazetteer already published, and now learns with much satisfaction that the remaining Statistical Accounts have been completed in the same elaborate manner. The task now brought to a close by Mr. Campbell has been very arduous. It has been the subject of his untiring industry for more than ten years, in the earlier part of which period, however, he was occasionally employed on additional duties, including the preparation of a large number of article for the Imperial Gazetteer. When the work was begun, it was not anticipated that so much time would be required for its completion because it was not contemplated that it would be carried out on so extensive a scale. Its magnitude may be estimated by the fact that the Statistical Accounts, exclusive of the general chapters yet to be reprinted embrace twenty-seven volumes containing on an average 500 pages each. Mr. Campbell could not have sustained the unflagging zeal displayed by him for so long a period without an intense interest in the subjects dealt with. The result is well worthy of the labour expended, and is a proof of the rare fitness of Mr. Campbell on the ground both of literary ability and of power of steady application for the important duty assigned to him. The work is a record of historical and statistical facts and of information regarding the country and the people as complete perhaps as ever was produced on behalf of any Government, and cannot fail to be of the utmost utility in the future administration of the Presidency.

2. The thanks of Government have already been conveyed to the various contributors, and it is only necessary now to add that they share, according to the importance of their contributions, in the credit which attaches to the general excellence of the work."

The whole series of Volumes is now complete, and His Excellency in Council congratulates Sir James Campbell and all associated with him on his successful and memorable achievement.

IMPORTANT surveys and settlements were in progress in nineteen districts of Bengal last year, and the Lieutenant-Governor records his satisfaction with the work done. The Resolution contains a curious instance of the way in which the evil influence of the Babu, with his passion for uniformity, creeps into every Department of Government. There were considerable differences, as one would naturally expect, in the cost of cadastral surveys and record-writing, the rates varying between Rs. 129·1 to the square mile in Monghyr and Patna, and Rs. 189·2 in Darbhanga. Whereupon the Board of Revenue gives expression to the following counsel of perfection:—"The aim of the Survey Department should be to reduce the cost to Rs. 160 for all survey work, or four annas per acre." No matter how the area under survey, the size of the fields, the number of tenancies to the square mile, and other matters may vary, at all costs let us have uniformity. However, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to assent to this principle. If survey and settlement work is to be of any value it must be accurate and honest, and Sir John Woodburn is not prepared to consent to a decrease of supervision which would jeopardise the efficiency of the work. The whole question of the incidence of survery and settlement cost in Bengal as compared with other Provinces will be examined in connection with a special report which is to be presented to the Governmeat of India on this subject.

POINT TO POINT RACES.

MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

AT Santa Cruz yesterday afternoon the annual point-to-point race meeting of the Bombay Jackal Club was held. A large number of invited guests assembled, and there was also a big attendance of the general public. The card comprised six events three races for horses, one for ponies and two jumping competitions. Of the latter, however, one fell through as all the ponies were scratched. The course was about three miles in each case, and though in no case was there a very close finish, the events proved very interesting. In the Hunt Cup—the first event, Lieut.-Colonel Bull's Badger was a hot favourite, and he justified anticipations by coming in an easy first. In the next event Mr. J. L. Symon's Sir John was also an easy winner. Mr. T. D. Moore's Squirrel, a horse that was adjudged to have a good chance fell, and Mr. Mead's Lorette also did not finish the distance. Mr. J. R. Bomanjee's Fritz ran well in the open race for horses and completely beat Victoria who started favourite. Good boy, though held to be the best horse, was lucky to win his event. Hermit had a strong lead, but fell within measurable distance of the post, enabling Mr. Fischer on the favourite to come up and win. The jumping was of a very moderate description, Mr J. Murdock's Walley was the only horse which cleared the obstacles in anything like good form. As has been stated the jumping competition for ponies did not come off. The following were the officials:—

Stewards—Messrs. R. W. L. Dunlop, D. N. Graham, M. F. H. R. W. Harter. Lieut. W. P. Kos, R. N., J. A. Lord, M. F. Reid, H. E. E. Proctor, Honorary Secretary—A. C. Boulton, Esq. Judge—G. K. Ramington Esq.—Starter. H. E. E. Proctor, Esq. Clerk of the Scales——T. L. Roberts, Esq.

The Hunt Cup. A Point-to-point Race.—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch weights. English and Walers. 12st. 7 lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Owners up. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup.

Lt Col G H Bull's (I M S) g w g Badger..... 1
Mr J L Symon's b w g Sealark 2
Mr S M McCausland's b w g Chance 0
Mr R W L Dunlop's b w g The Count..... 0
Mr. A. Burney's b w m Constance 0

The Pony Hunt Cup. Ponies 14-1 Point-to-point Race. About 3 1-2 miles. Catch weights. English and Walers. 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1 11st. 13-3 and under allowed 7 lbs. Owners up Entrance, Rs 10. Prize—A Cup.

Mr. J. L. Symon's b a h Sir John. 14-1 1
Mr. Westropp's b w m Wasets. 13-3 2
Mr. A. H. Broom's ch w m Vi. 14-0 3
Lt. Koe's (R. N.) b a h Bedouin Chief. 13-2 1-2 0
Mr. T. W. Hebblethwaite's g a h Cypress. 13-3 0
Mr. T. D. Moore's b a h Squirrel. 13 3-1-2..... 0

Open point-to-point Race for Horses.—About 3 miles. Catch weights. English and Walers. 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr J R Bomanjee's ch w g Fritz..Mr W E Crum 1
Mrs SM McCausland's b w g Skylark.Mr TD Moore 2
Mr P Fischer's ch w m Victoria .....Owner 3

Open Point-to-point Race for Ponies 14-1 and under.—About 3 miles. Catch weights, English and Walers 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1 11st. 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr P Fischer's g w g Good Boy .....Owner 1
Mr P Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham..... 2
Capt E Tomkins's R A g a h Shamshee..Owner 3
Mr H W Astell's b a h Nasseal .....Owner 0
Mr JS Heaney's and Mr D N Graham's g a h Hermit .....Lt Koe 0

JUMPING—HORSES.

Mr J Murdoch's b w g Walley..... 1
Mr J L Symons's b ch m Ladylove 2
Mr. J. Alston's b w m Temptress..... 0
Mr T L Roberts' b w g Warlock..... 0
Lt-Col Bull's (I M.S.) g w g Badger 0
Mr F J Rome's g w m Elegance..... 0
Mr J C G Bowen's b w g Scot..... 0
Mr F R Hill's b w m Bess..... 0
Mr H W Wilkinson's b w g Ugley..... 0
Mr P Fischer's b w g Darb..... 0
Mr P Fischer's b w m Venus..... 0

BULSAR POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is too well-known a fact that the postal department is established with the object of facilitating the progress of commerce and of increasing the convenience of the people in general. Now the fulfilment of this object requires that the post-office must be situated in that part of the town which is much frequented and which is not far off from the locality inhabited by merchants and traders whose convenience is specially looked to. Here in Bulsar the post office authorities have a building of their own which building was some time before utilised as a post office. Some months ago, on the report of the post-master of this place that dead rats had been found, the office was removed to the upper floor of a stable situated at the farther uninhabited end of the town, even though many suitable houses for the office were available and could have been had at a cheaper rent, in an uninfected portion of the town. But the post office was removed to a part of the town where, looking to the object for which the postal department exists, it should not be. However the people did not then raise any objection. They were then also under the impression that the removal was temporary and the cessation of the plague would bring the office back to its own building. Many months elapsed but nothing has been done in the direction of its removal. The people in general and the merchants especially who had to put up, perforce, with all sorts of inconvenience and trouble no longer bear this and sent into the post-master general an application informing him of the abatement of the plague and dealing with the difficulties caused to them by an unnecessary removal of the post office and with the necessity of soon removing it to its original building. Hopeful replies were received, but these hopeful replies did not do anything for its removal. Let me draw the attention of the postal authorities as well as the telegraph authorities to the fact, that the locality where the postal building stands, which was used as a post office and a telegraph office is now free from infection, and let me also appeal to their goodness to pass an order at once for the removal of both the offices to the old building situated in the centre of the town and belonging to the post department.—Yours etc.

23-3-02. VOICE OF BALSAR.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Northcote, accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary and Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay last night from Apollo Bunder for Ratnagiri, en route to Mahableshwar, by the Shepherd and Company's steam ship Indravati. As the departure was private, a few officials assembled at the Bunder to see his Excellency off. Amongst those present were: Brigadier-General Riddell, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay, Captain Crawford, Adjutant to the Governor's bodyguard, Major Pollard and a few native gentlemen. His Excellency on arrival at the Bunder at 9-30 p. m. was garlanded by some of the native gentlemen. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning to announce the departure of the Governor.

SIR CHARLES PARSONS, R. A. who has been appointed to the Canadian Command, has seen much active service in Africa. He served in the Gaika-war of 1877-78, in the Zulu war of 1879, when he was present at Isandlwana and Ulundi, and in the Boer War of 1881, being mentioned in despatches for Laing's Nek and the Ingogo River. In the Ingogo engagement he was severely wounded and had his horse shot. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882 (Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassasin, and Tel-el Kebir), in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, in command of the Egyptian Artillery; and in the operations of 1897-98, including the capture of Gedaref, and the subsequent engagements, when he was in command of the force. He was also in South Africa in the early days of the war, but since 1st December has been acting as Assistant Adjutant-General at Woolwich.

A MAN and wife were sitting at breakfast the other day. The husband was trying to read the morning paper, while the wife was lecturing him upon some of his shortcomings. He suddenly looked up from his paper and said, 'Here is a perfectly correct statement.' A writer in this paper says: "The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife." "That's very true, dear," assented the wife, smiling in order that her remark might elicit a compliment; 'but where can you always get them?' 'In the deaf and dumb asylum, of course!' replied the husband. As a sympathetic novelist says, 'We will not further invade this scene of quiet domestic felicity.'

MRS. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS' RECITAL.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

THE series of Shakespearean recitals opened on Saturday last by Mr. Williams in "King Henry" was ably sustained last evening when Mrs. Williams gave a spirited interpretation of Shakespeare's pastoral comedy "As You Like It" in the Y. W. C. A. Hall before a large audience. Mrs. Williams possesses a wonderful memory which enabled her to present the entire play without perceptible effort. To carry the hearers on from scene to scene and sustain the interest throughout without the aid of the multitude of accessories in which the modern stage representation abounds, is a task that few women would care to undertake; but Mrs. Hannibal Williams rose above every obstacle, and by becoming, in turn, each of the characters whose sentiments she expressed, she was able to present a living and connected idea of the beauties of the play. Any omissions in the scenes were skilfully filled by well-chosen explanatory remarks and a series of running commentaries left little for the imagination to supply. Mrs Williams made a deep impression upon the audience by the simple, unaffected way she told the charming love story of Rosalind and Orlando. She did not rely too much on marked changes in voice and gesture to engage the attention of her hearers, but told her story with cultured expression, and in a calm dignified tone and manner which enabled the listeners to follow closely and without distraction, the incomparable language and impressive moods of thought of the immortal bard. It was essentially an entertainment for those who love their Shakespeare for its literary strength and beauty, apart altogether from scenic effects. The recital which lasted over two hours was given without the slightest faltering and the audience was keenly appreciative and warmly applauded the speaker's efforts. On Thursday evening, March 27th, "The Tempest" will be given by Mr. Williams and on Easter Tuesday the course will be finished by Mrs. Williams with the comedy "The Winter's Tale."

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

THE CONVENTION SIGNED.

THE International Sugar Conference which has been sitting at Brussels has come to an agreement, and the Convention was signed on March 5.

The "Etoile Belge" publishes the text of the Convention. The following is a summary of its provisions:—

1. The high contracting parties undertake to suppress from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention the direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar would benefit, and not to establish bounties of that kind during the whole duration of the Convention. Sweetmeats, chocolates, biscuits, condensed milk, and all other analogous products containing in a notable proportion sugar artificially incorporated are assimilated to sugar. This paragraph applies to all advantages resulting directly or indirectly for the different categories of producers from the fiscal legislation of the States, including the direct bonuses granted to exports, the direct bonuses granted to production, total or partial exemptions from taxation granted for a part of the manufactured output, profits derived from surpluisages of output, profits derived from the exaggeration of the drawback, and advantages derived from any surtax in excess of the rate fixed by Article IV.

The second Article deals with arrangements for the surveillance of factories and refineries by revenue officers.

In Article III, the contracting parties undertake to limit the surtax to a maximum of 6 frs. per 100 kilogrammes for refined sugar and assimilable sugars, and to pay a maximum of 5 frs. 50 c. for other sugars. The surtax is the difference between the rate of duty or taxation to which foreign sugars are subject and that imposed on the home product. The provisions of this article do not apply to the rates of import duties in the case of countries that do not produce sugar, nor do they apply to the by-products of sugar manufacture and refining.

By article IV. the contracting parties agree to impose a special duty on imports into their respective territories of sugars from countries that grant bounties either for production or export. This duty shall not be less than the amount of the bounties direct or indirect, granted in the country of origin. The contracting parties reserve to themselves liberty to prohibit the importation of bountied sugars. They mutually undertake to admit at the lowest of their respective import rates, sugars imported from any of the contracting countries or from any colonies belonging to them that do not grant bounties and submit to the obligations imposed by the Convention.

Article V. provides that cane and beet sugars cannot be subjected to different rates of duty.

By Article VI. Spain, Italy, Roumania, and Sweden are freed from the obligation imposed in Article I. as far as production bounties are concerned, as well as from the undertakings embodied in Articles III. and IV., as long as they do not export sugar.

Article VII. provides for the establishment of a permanent international commission of surveillance to sit at Brussels. This commission will exercise a general control, settle any litigious questions that may arise, and decide as to the admission of States that have not taken part in the present conference. Austria and Hungary will be considered separately as contracting parties.

VIII. The high contracting parties undertake for themselves and for their Colonies or Possessions (an exception being made in the case of the self-governing Colonies of Great Britain) to take the necessary measures to prevent bounty-fed sugars which have passed in transit through a contracting country from enjoying the advantages of the Convention on the market to which it is being forwarded.

IX. States which have taken no part in the present Convention will be admitted to adhere to it at their request, and after giving notice in conformity with the permanent International Commission. The adhesion will be notified by diplomatic means to the Belgian Government, and by the latter to all the other Governments. It will entail agreement to all the charges and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention, and will produce its effects from Sept. 1 following the despatch of the notification by the Belgian Government to the other contracting States.

X. The present Convention will come into force on Sept. 1, 1903, and will remain valid for five years from that date, and in the case of any of the high contracting parties not having notified 12 months before the expiration of the said period of five years its intention of ceasing to abide by it, it will continue to remain in force for a year, and in the same way from year to year. In the event of one of the contracting Powers denouncing the Convention, this denunciation will only have effect on the party in question. The other Powers will retain until Oct. 31 of the year in which the denunciation is made the right of notifying their intention of withdrawing on Sept. 1 of the succeeding year. If more than one Power desires to withdraw, a Conference of the Powers shall meet at Brussels within three months to decide upon the course to be taken.

XI. The provisions of the present Convention will apply to the oversea provinces, colonies, and foreign possessions of the contracting parties, with the exception of the British and Dutch colonies and possessions, regarding which declarations are inserted in the final protocol except as regards the provisions forming the subject of Articles 5 and 8.

XII. The fulfilment of the mutual engagements contained in the present Convention is subordinated as far as it is necessary to the completion of the formalities and requirements established by the Constitutional laws of each of the contracting countries. The present Convention will require to be ratified and ratifications will be lodged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels on Feb. 1, 1903, at the earliest. It is agreed that the present Convention shall only become binding if it is ratified at least by those of the contracting Powers who are not included in the exceptional provision of Article VI. Should one or several of these Powers not have lodged their ratifications by the date mentioned, the Belgian Government shall take steps to obtain a decision on the part of the other signatory Powers as to whether the present Convention shall come into force among themselves.

The concluding Protocol of the Convention runs as follows as regards Article XI:—

A.—1. The Government of Great Britain declares that no bounty, direct or indirect, shall be granted to sugars from the colonies during the duration of the Convention.

2. It also declares as an exceptional measure and reserving in principle entire liberty of action as regards the fiscal relations between the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Possessions, that during the duration of the Convention no preference will be granted in the United Kingdom to colonial sugars as against foreign sugars.

3. It finally declares that the Convention shall, by its intermediation, be submitted to the self-governing Colonies and the East Indies, so that they may have an opportunity of giving their adhesion to it. It is understood that the British Government has the power to adhere to the Convention on behalf of Crown Colonies.

B.—The Government of the Netherlands declares that for the duration of the Convention no bounty, direct or indirect, shall be granted sugars from the Dutch Colonies and that such sugars shall not be admitted into the Netherlands at a lower tariff than that applied to sugars from any of the contracting countries.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

WELSH EMIGRANTS.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, MAR. 7.

THE "Bulletin Commercial," in a recent article, says that the Siberian merchant is even more intelligent, energetic, and enterprising than those of Russia, and his average capital is probably larger than that of the average Russian merchant. Payments are made usually as in Russia, at three, six, nine, and twelve months. The opening of the Trans-Siberian railway has increased the wealth, and consequently the consuming power of Siberia, and caused an increased demand for foreign goods. There is, therefore, now an opening in Siberia for many kinds of good snot formerly sent to that country, except small quantities which passed directly from Russia though the fact that the population is chiefly agricultural, and in many cases half nomadic, makes it apparent that the market will be for a few years greatly restricted, especially as regards articles of luxury. Only one-eighth of the population is located in the towns, and they are chiefly high officials and wealthy merchants. Articles required in Eastern Siberia are, according to this statement, agricultural implements, machinery, and industrial material for flour mills, oil manufactories, butter factories, distilleries, tanneries, machinery for gold, iron, and coal mines, saw mills, machinery for brick fields and salt works, and machinery for manufacturing rope paper, &c., while the demand for wines, spirits, silk goods, furniture, books, musical instruments, and jewellery is apparently small. Owing to the remoteness of Siberia and the lack of rapid transport thither, merchants and manufacturers not having depots for their goods in Russia have to content themselves by sending travellers to visit their Siberian customers. On the other hand, the sparsity of the population will for some time to come cause a lack of activity in trade. Merchants desirous of finding an opening in this new market should not establish special branches for a particular class of goods. There would appear to be only one way which is at once efficacious and economical and that is for a body of merchants and manufacturers to group themselves together and to accredit representatives at Tomsk and Irkutsk sharing the expenses among them. It is indispensable that these representatives should have a depot for goods sufficiently large to enable them to respond to the demands of customers, who, as a rule, prefer to pay more so long as the goods are on the spot, rather than wait from 3 to 6 months for an order to be executed at a lower price. For most kinds of merchandise such a depot is absolutely necessary, and it would mean certain loss to attempt to do without it.

The representatives must have a knowledge of the Russian language, without which he would find both the life and the business impossible. Sales should be made in Russian money, weights and measures, goods passed through the customs and delivered in Siberia. Siberian natives have remained wholly outside European influence, and they are far more ignorant of European customs than are the Russians themselves. All settlements should be made through intermediary of the representatives who should be chosen with sufficient care to allow entire confidence being placed in them, and the necessary power of initiative granted. Commercial bodies desirous of seeking an outlet for their goods in Siberia, should endeavour to get into touch with the consumer by the establishment of large deposit warehouses where goods could be sold both wholesale and retail. The Siberian trader is accustomed to add a large percentage on the goods he sells, so that by passing the merchandise through his hands he would obtain the greater part of the profits. In this connection, it may be interesting to note that the new port of Dalny, on the coast of the Liaotung peninsula, near Talienwan, was opened by the Governor of Port Arthur, July 25th last. On that day, the first steamer of the new line to run between Dalny, Port Arthur, and Chefoo three times a week, was moored alongside one new jetty. This jetty is made of solid steel, and the harbour affords a depth of 18 feet at low tide; a dry dock is also almost finished. When Newchwang is closed by ice, merchandise can be sent thence by train to Dalny, where the port will be open all the year round. It is also stated that the railway will shortly grant reduced rates on goods coming from the north, in order that they may be shipped from Dalny instead of Newchwang. At Dalny, it is said, six steamers can discharge cargo at once, and where, moreover, the services of a pilot are not required, the approach to the harbour being a very easy one, with no bar such as is found at Newchwang. The British Vice-Consul at Tientsin states that the town of Dalny is being well built, the wharves are solidly constructed, the streets are built at right angles, are wide, and planted with trees. He is of the opinion that the only town on this part of the coast which will compare with Dalny will be Tsintau, which the Germans are constructing equally rapidly on the Bay of Kiao Chow.

So much has been imported into the controversy concerning the Welsh colonists in Patagonia that it may be well briefly to recapitulate the history of the matter. Some time ago Messrs. Griffith, Canadian agent in Wales, and Rees were sent by the Canadian Government to Patagonia to investigate the condition of the Welsh settlers there. Their trouble, which was not in any way connected with the Argentine Government, arose from the fact that their settlement was subject to floods from the Chebut River, and it was said that they would welcome the chance to move to Canada. The commissioners communicated with the Government at Ottawa, and wished to know whether the Canadian Government would co-operate with the Imperial Government in arranging to transport the settlers to Canada. The Dominion Government on their part wanted to know what the Imperial authorities were prepared to do. A deputation waited on Mr. Chamberlain, and stated their case, but it came out among other things that only 500 of the Welsh colonists had signified their willingness to move. In reply the Colonial Secretary declared that he had received the deputation under a misapprehension. He had thought that they desired to move to our new Crown colonies in South Africa, but when he understood that it was not a Crown colony, but the Dominion of Canada that was in question, he signified that the matter was outside his province. He took the opportunity, however, to refer to the "terrible rigour of the Canadian winter," and suggested that the climate of South Africa was much more akin to that of Patagonia than the climate of Canada was. The Colonial Secretary went on to point out that had these colonists desired to go to South Africa it would have been his duty to further their wishes in certain ways to which he referred in the following terms:— The new colonies in South Africa are of course, and are likely to remain, for some time at any rate, Crown colonies, and accordingly everything which concerns their prosperity is a matter of direct interest, in the first place, to the local government, and in the second place, and chiefly to the Imperial Government, which is responsible. In these particular colonies we have to consider the fact that there are very large spaces unoccupied—land which may be developed very much to the advantage of the colonies. It is Lord Milner's intention, therefore, to prepare and to submit to the Imperial Government a scheme of colonisation and settlement under which the colonies will

of tea offered on the market during February, although rather smaller than in the previous month, were still on a fairly liberal scale. Apprehensions of increased duty appear to have now subsided; and the daily payments at the Custom-house have resumed their normal condition; there has therefore been little or no forward buying to support the market. Reviewing the month's operations as a whole—there is but little change to be noted in prices. There was a quiet period in the middle of the month, buyers evidently being satisfied that no pressing need existed to increase their duty paid stocks. Retailers do not now hold such large stocks as they did before the introduction of blended teas, and the steady daily demand of the consumer, soon exercises its influence in restoring the balance of prices; so the closing sales of the month showed a marked recovery. The stock in London looks rather heavy compared with the same month last year, but it must be remembered that in February, 1901, sufficient tea for nearly three month's consumption was taken out of bond in anticipation of an increased duty, so that the present figures do not correctly indicate the position of this year's stock of tea for comparison with last year. Fuller information as to the supplies in sight to the end of the season does not materially alter the position, the total figuring out about 18,000,000lbs. under last year's amount. The influence of this fact on the market cannot but operate towards keeping prices firm.

As regards the various descriptions of tea, the authorities quoted above go on to say that supplies of Indian in public sale were heavier than in the corresponding month of 1901, possibly owing, to the arrangement amongst importers for regulating the quantity to be offered each week having expired on January 31. The quality generally has shown little alteration. Assam growths have been moderately good, and some attractive lots have come to hand. Some Darjeelings also with autumnal flavour have been well received by the trade, and the Dooars teas have shown a more distinctly autumnal character, which attracted attention and brought satisfactory prices. But the arrivals from Cachar, Sylhet, and other districts have been only middling in quality. Prices on the month show little or no alteration. A flat tone was observable in the middle of the month, but whatever decline was then apparent, has since been recovered, leaving the situation unchanged Medium teas, both leaf and broken, look remarkably cheap in comparison with common grades; and in the probable hardening of prices as the season draws to its close, these medium sorts might prove good stock to hold. The offerings in public sale in February were 176,447 packages, against 168,002 in 1901. Supplies of Ceylon teas during the month have not been excessive, and, the quality having continued fairly good, they have passed off with spirit at slightly improved prices. Colombo by the last mail expressed the opinion that shipments to London in both February and March would be small. The February figures are now cabled at 8 millions, against 8 1-4 last year. This gives a total shortage for January and February of 3 3-4 millions against the same months of last year, so there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a lower range of prices, as buyers will not be apprehensive of supplies proving at all excessive. Medium teas show better value than other common or fine sorts, especially Broken Pekoes, which in some cases recently have gone decidedly in favour of buyers. Low-grade teas have not changed much in price during the month, but the later sales have shown a decided tendency towards firmer rates, As to the future course of the market, it may be expected that the more moderate supplies, together with improving quality, will keep a firm tone, whilst somewhat higher prices for common kinds would appear likely. The offerings in public sale in February were 120, 741 packages, against 108,642 in 1901. In China descriptions there has been a little more activity recently, although prices are unchanged. Fine Kintucks have been inquired for home and export (the remaining supplies being in very small compass), and other descriptions of medium to good black-leaf teas have met with some demand. There has also been a considerable business done in lowest-grade Congous, some parcels having been offered at prices which look cheap against other descriptions of tea. New-make Congous in boxes have also been offering at very reasonable rates. Scented capers have been in good supply during the month, principally low-grade teas, and there is not much change in price to note. A few choice parcels with good scent have attracted attention, such grades being extremely scarce. Orange Pekoes are unchanged. A fair, business is passing in Oolongs, and those selling from 1s to 1s. 6d. per lb. show excellent value, whilst finest sorts are very scarce. The market for green teas has advanced fully 1-2d. per lb., and as the demand continues very strong there will probably be a further rise before new teas come to hand. Ping Sueys are very scarce, and not so good value as Moyunes.

A valuable endowment for promoting the higher and more effective study of commerce and industry has been established in connection with the Owens College. Mr. J. H. Gartside, of Hollingworth, Cheshire, and Overstone Park, Northampton, has generously given the sum of £10,000, which has been applied in the purchase of an annuity of £1,163 a year for ten years, payable to the College, to be used for the provision of scholarships, which are to be known as "The Gartside Scholarships of Commerce and Industries." The scholarships are intended to induce young men who have already received a good education to devote a year at least in Owens College to the special study of subjects bearing on commerce and industry, and then to go abroad for the study of some particular subject, either in Germany or the United States or some other approved country. The electors to the scholarships—with whom such approval will rest—will in the first instance be the founder of the scholarships together with two electors appointed by the Owens College and one by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The emoluments of the scholar while in England will be about £80 a year, but when travelling abroad larger sum will be given, which in the case of scholars travelling in the United States will probably be about £250 per annum.

In their monthly circular Messrs. Sacre and Co., give the following Review of the General Chemical trade:—We have to report a steady and distinctly quiet business in Chemicals, without any disposition towards animation at any time during the month. The Home Trade demand has barely been sufficient to keep level with current contracts, and new business of any dimension has been the exception. Consequently more than one important article and many minor ones are distinctly weaker in value, while here and there forced re-sale parcels have united to further accentuate the weakness. Manufacturers also have experienced more difficulty in keeping down stocks and while they have kept their prices sustained pretty consistently and not been compelled to reduce output a little more activity in demand would be greatly welcomed. It may be that the new month will develope a relief but the fact remains that the quantity of Spring business booked is much below the normal, considering we are in the third month of the year, and it would seem that more than usual influences will be necessary to bring about any marked improvement. The latest shipping returns are not altogether unsatisfactory, with the exception of two articles among the Exports which are very disappointing. The Imports for January are given at £525,509 against £491,300 and the Exports £756,377, against £852,450. The main reduction took place in Sulphate of Copper, aggregating upwards of £140,000, an unprecedented amount as far as we can trace. Bleaching Materials also suffered, but as compensations Soda Compounds' Manures, and Salt show to advantage on the other side of the account. During February Bleaching Powder has been in sufficient demand to keep makers free from stocks and values steady. Caustic Sodas, on the other hand, have been more difficult to quit and prices are easier. Contracts carried over from last year at high prices disturb the market. Ammonia Alkali commands a steady sale. Salt cake has not improved. Such sales as have been made have been entirely in favor of buyers. Sulphate of Copper has fluctuated and closes steadier than its actual position warrants. Considering the paucity of orders and the value of the metal, we look for a fall. Lead Products are dearer in sympathy with the metal, the exception being foreign White Sugar of Lead. Wood Products are neglected, though quantities are not plentiful. Ammonia Compounds have advanced their position somewhat. Potashes are the turn better. Prussiates on the other hand are weak, and tempting to speculators. Arsenic is in very limited demand and by no means strong.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is the report to be presented to the annual meeting of the Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute next Thursday:—The year must be considered a notable one in the history of the Institute, the number of members having passed therein the figure of 2,000. It opened with 1921 members on the Rolls. With 451 new admissions and 359 withdrawals it closed with a total of 2013, the gain being 92. Of these 2013, 39 were Life Members, 241 First Class, 249 Second Class, and 1484 Third Class Members, being respectively 1, 4, 20 and 68 more in each class than in the previous year. Of these members there were 1516 Parsis, 226 Christians, 225 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans. There were 20 lady Members and 3 Casual Members during the year. The Committee have to record with deep regret the lamentable death which occurred on the 5th of May 1901, of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (1st) Bart., one of the Life Members and generous benefactors of this Institute. The number of different papers and periodicals, English, Foreign, and Indian, to which the Library subscribed during the year was 185 consisting of 334 copies at a time. With a view to meet the desire of members, expressed at the last Annual General Meeting, that the Monthly Magazines and other periodicals and Reviews be allowed to remain on the Reading Room tables until the receipt of fresh numbers, the copies of all the English and Indian periodicals and Reviews were doubled by the Committee, during the year. The Book-Committee consisted of the same members as for the year 1900, viz., Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, Mr. Ardashir Pestonji Setha, Mr. Sorabji Eduiji Warden, Mr. Jalbhoy D. Bharda, Mr. N. J. Rutnagar and the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. Mistri. The number of new Volumes in the different departments of literature purchased by them for the Library amounted to 682, besides 67 presentation Volumes which were added to the Library in the course of the year. The total sum spent during the year upon the purchase of books was Rs. 2,813-2-7. The total number of the issue of books to members during the last year reached 18,639 as under:—Prose, 1553; Poetry and Drama, 421; Novels and Works of Fiction, 10,025; History, 675; Biography, 600; Politics and Moral Philosophy, 687; Physical Science and Mathematics and Arts, 587; law 147; Medicine, 215 Geography, Travels, and Voyages, 239; Miscellaneous, 215; Gujarathi, 3239; Marathi, 3; Latin, 5, French, 1. When we add to this 66,422 being the total number of the papers and periodicals issued to members we arrive at the grand total of 85,061, giving an average of about 40 books and papers per year per each member. The total of the books and papers issued for the previous year was 82,945. The most notable gift of the year was from Bai Awabai Framjee Petit who has, with a generous heart, presented to the Institute two well-executed large sized oil portraits of her deceased parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit. The Trustees and the Managing Committee of the Institute having been of opinion that there would be a serious obstruction to the light and air in the Building derived from the South, whenever the vacant plot, adjoining the Institute Building on that side, was built upon, they opened, in January 1901, negociations with the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, for a lease of a strip of land, ten feet wide, contiguous to the southern boundary of the Institute Buildings, and as a result of such negociations they succeeded in securing the necessary lease from them. You will be glad to learn that the Funds of the Institute invested in Government Papers rose from Rs. 25,500 in 1900 to Rs. 29,500 in 1901. These investments include Rs. 3,000 to the credit of the Building Reserve Fund, Rs. 4,000 having been added to it in the course of the year.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

COUNT VON BULOW ON GERMANY'S POSITION.

IN the debate in the Reichstag on Monday, upon the estimates for the East Asiatic Expedition, Baron von Hertling (Centre) raised the question of the Government's policy in the Far East, and referred to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. Herr Richter, Herr Hasse, and others also spoke.

Count von Bulow, in reply, said: The attitude and position of German policy will not be altered in any way by this agreement. Neither in China nor in Korea are we pursuing any territorial aims whatever.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement, which, so far as we known its contents, only provides for the maintenance of the status quo in East Asia, is in no way and at no point harmful to German interests. For that reason, when we were informed of the conclusion of the agreement and received the text, we replied that it would not affect the Anglo-German agreement of 16 October, 1900, and consequently that German interests were not touched.

"CANARD AND SAUSAGE."

During the last few days the English newspapers have published telegrams from Peking. I have read some cuttings of such telegrams from the "Times" to the effect that Germany is striking to obtain monopolies and exclusive rights in Shantung at the cost of other nations. I should not like to hesitate one moment in wringing the neck of this canard. Germany only demands in Shantung the open door—that is, the same liberty of economic activity such as we ourselves do not object to other States having in Shantung and all other parts of the Chinese Empire. We do not want any extra sausage in China. We demand, however, the same ration as the others.

NEITHER GODFATHER NOR FATHER OF THE AGREEMENT.

I have lately encountered in the foreign Press the idea that Germany co-operated in the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and Alliance. Nothing is known to me of any such cooperation on Germany's part in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations. We received an announcement of the birth of the agreement, but we did not stand sponsor to it, and, further, we certainly had nothing to do with its paternity. I say this without any bias, "sine ira et studio," for I am far from denying the importance of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. It is the first time that a highly-gifted Asiatic people enters into close connection with a European Power on terms of complete equality.

"WORLD POLICY."

After referring to Herr Richter's opinion that there could be nothing new in world policy, the Chancellor proceeded:—

My conception of world policy lies about midway between the definition of Deputies Richter and Hasse. If, by world policy, you understand a tendency to be a jack-of-all-sides, to have a finger in every pie, to lose oneself, like Phaeton, in the heavens, I am not only not an adherent, but I am a most decided opponent to such a world policy. If, however, like Baron von Hertling, you understand by world policy that Germany, by the natural development of her resources, has acquired great and ever-increasing interests across the sea, and that it is our duty to protect those interests, in all parts where German industry and commercial spirit have penetrated, then am I, and then is the federal Government adherent to that world policy, which arises from the knowledge that we have interests in all quarters of the earth which must be looked after as much as possible within reasonable limits.

Count Bulow concluded by pointing out that France, Russia, Great Britain, and Japan had comparatively adjacent "points d'appui," while Germany had none. As to the garrison in Shanghai, it had been put there on behalf of peace and order, it was done in no spirit of hostility to any Power, and Great Britain had declared itself in complete accord.

IS THIS ALSO A CANARD?

It is evident (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times") that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, by giving a respite to China, has greatly strengthened the confidence with which the Chinese Government can treat foreign questions. Knowing that an extension of German exclusive rights in Shan-tung must be disapproved by the friendly Powers, England, Japan, and America, they are stiffening their backs against granting such an extension. The exclusive mining rights already granted, which extend to ten miles on each side of the railways, cover an area of 10,000 square miles. Yet Germany, not content, sends a Consul to Tsinan-fu to put pressure upon the Governor for a further extension.

Another instance of German activity in seeking to extend her grip over Shan-tung has become known, Germany having applied to the Director-General of the Northern Railways for permission to continue the Kiao-chau-Tsi-nan-fu railway now under construction to join the Peking-Han-kau trunk railway at Cheng-ting-fu. The Chinese are not likely to grant the application.

MANCHURIA.

The Chinese are also showing a more resolute front in dealing with the Russian demands, says the "Times" correspondent. The persist in requiring that the evacuation of the three sections of Marchuria shall be effected in three successive periods of four months from the date of the signature of the convention, while the Russians demand that they shall be allowed three years. The Chinese also continued to resist the inclusion in any convention of a clause prohibiting the use of artillery in Machuria.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, at a cost of thirty lakhs, of two additional wings to the new public offices in Rangoon for the accommodation of the Government Press, and those civil offices which are still in rented buildings in the town.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Finding that the customary income of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, was running behind, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the pastor, voluntarily told the trustees that in the future his salary should be 8,000 dollars instead of 10,000 dollars. "I have reduced my salary," said Dr. Gregg, "because I do not think any minister ought to take more than he thinks is just and fair. I first made the offer to have my salary reduced when the church gave me an assistant pastor. I felt that as he was to do part of the work of the church that I had been doing he should get the salary attached to it. That is all."

I am one of those persons, said a young woman, upon whom flowers will last a long time, but I find that they last much longer when I am well than when I am ill. This morning, for instance, I got a bunch of violets, and already they are dead, you see. It is because I have been feeling 'dragged out.' My vitality has been low. Hence the violets suffered. In pleasant weather, when I am particularly strong and vigorous, I can wear a bunch of violets for three days. Why it is that flowers upon some persons wilt and upon others flourish no one knows and no one knows either why the health of one wearing them affects the delicate blooms. These things are true, though as any lover of flowers will tell you.

Who will be next Prime Minister? Up to the war nobody could have doubted that the claims of Mr. Balfour would have been greater than those of anybody else, and that nobody would have ventured to stand up against him. But the chances of Mr. Chamberlain have gone up greatly during the last few months. It is noteworthy that the "Times" has nominated him for the great office; and there is certainly a strong section of the younger race of Tories that is ready to back him up. Mr. Balfour's personal hold over the House of Commons, however, remains as great as ever it was. He is one of the men, perhaps, who have more respect from their political opponents than from their political friends, for he is so courteous, so unpretentious, so ready to hear all sides, that it is impossible to quarrel with him.—"M.A.P."

An amusing incident occurred the other afternoon in a gentlemen's outfitting shop in New-street, Birmingham, when a customer came in to purchase a hat. He tried on several, and was evidently hard to please, the counter becoming covered with the rejected. At last the salesman picked up a brown felt bowler, brushed it round with his arm and extended it admiringly. "These are being very much worn this season, sir," he explained. "Are they?" said the customer, thoughtfully surveying himself in the mirror, with the hat on his head. "Do you think it suits me?" "Suits you to perfection, sir if the fit's right." "Yes, it fits very well. So you think I had better have it?" "I don't think you could do better, sir." "No, I don't think I could; so I won't have a new one." The salesman had been pushing the old hat.—"Spare Moments."

An American lady, having planted the hedgerows of a road in the Isle of Wight with roses, and a hint having been thrown out that landlords near London might follow the example, the croakers are telling us this would never do, as roots would not be allowed to grow by the cockney larrikin. The Isle of Wight is of course different to London; but if the experiment succeeds in one place there is no reason why it should fail in the other. Tourists are not entirely unknown in the Isle of Wight, and these are much more addicted to annexing way side flowers and such apparently unconsidered trifles than even the cockney larrikin. In Cornwall and Devon there are miles of hedgerows of fuchsia, cotoneaster, pernettya, and other beautiful flowering shrubs, in addition to the ordinary wild clematis, woodbine, and roses, and no one interferes with these beyond occasionally picking a button-hole. There is no reason why our hedgerows should not be aglow with flowers, including roses, and if any contemplate following the laudable example the American lady has set in the Isle of Wight, it is to be hoped the shadowy dread of interference will not deter them.—Newcastle Chronicle.

When the King or Queen sign their names in a visitor's book, it is customary to provide them with a new pen, which is not used by the hosts or the other guests, unless it be handed them by the Royal visitors. Another point of etiquette connected with pens and paper is that in writing a letter to the Sovereign, it should be written on thick white paper, on one side only, and should be placed in an envelope large enough to contain it unfolded.—"Week-End."

A new and practical arrangement for providing masons and other building labourers, coachmen, errand boys, policemen, etc., with cheap food and non-alcoholic drinks has been called into being by the Berlin section of the German Society for Popular Hygiene. At stated hours special carts pass through the streets and dispense sandwiches, bread and butter, the sausages so dear to the German palate, tea, cocoa, coffee, and soup, all of course at the lowest possible price s.

The Jamaican colonists have been making a crusade against the rat, and it was thought that the movement had been entirely successful, but it is now found that the rats have not, as was supposed, been exterminated, but have outwitted their persecutors by a complete and interesting change in their manner of life. They have taken, in fact, to tree-climbing, passing the day in the tree-tops, chiefly among the wild pines, then coming forth and feeding undisturbed at night, when their enemy the "mongoose" is asleep in the thickets.

The following is a translation of verse from the ladderadatsch, of Berlin:—

I would I were the Kaiser's yacht
And must be launched; and eke, Oh!
Should have the fair Miss Roosevelt there
To christen me with Cliquot,
Whose lips and eyes and golden hair
Into despair must urge a man;
For such a pretty baptist rare
I'd swap full many a clergyman!

Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" is being published as a feuilleton in "Le Matin." Just now Anglo-Saxon authors appear in favour with Parisian editors. "L'Intransigeant" has been publishing Baudelaire's translation of Edgar Poe's tales as a serial; Wilkie Collins is appearing elsewhere, and "Le Francais" is announcing the serial publication of A Tale of Two Cities, under the title, Un Drame Sous La Revolution. The prices, however, which are paid for translation rights are, it may be mentioned, only nominal. Dickens spoiled the market for English authors by accepting £20 from MM. Hachette for the French rights of David Copperfield.—Literary World.

The question of the amounts for which Royal personages are insured is always interesting. We learn that the King is insured for about three-quarters of a million sterling, whilst the Prince of Wales is contented with half a million. The Czar is insured for £300,000 and his eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, for £500,000; while the Czarina's policies amount to just a quarter of a million. The most heavily insured monarch was the late King Humbert whose life was valued by himself at one and a half millions, so that the many insurance companies among whom the risks were divided were very hard hit by his assassination. The German Emperor's insurance also runs into six figures.—Court Circular.

An eminent physician, very remarkable for continuing his visits to his rich patients after he had turned their disorders out of doors, attended a lady of some celebrity in the world of wit, for three months after her recovery, and regularly stayed with her till he received his dismissing fee of five guineas. Weary of his expensive devotes, and concluding that to lessen the fee would be to lose the visitor, she ventured to give him four guineas at the conclusion of his next call. He looked anxiously in his hand, then on the carpet, and stood for some time in evident embarrassment. Have you lost anything? inquired the lady very kindly. Why, madam, I thought I had dropped a guinea. It is only a mistake in the person, sir, rejoined the fair patient. it is I who have dropped the guinea. The doctor of course dropped his visits.

Edward Cocker, who lived in the reign of Charles II., is chiefly known to the present generation by the saying in common use. According to Cocker, means in accordance with arithmetical rules. I saw the other day amid the treasures of a private collector a copy of the first edition of Cooker's immortal work on arithmetic, published by T. Passenger at the Three Bibles on London Bridge. Only two, or at least three, perfect copies are known to the book-collector. One is in the British Museum. This particular copy, its brown morocco pitifully faded, bears on its title-page the inscription Cocker's Arithmetic, perused and published by John Hawkins by the Author's correct copy. It contains what purports to be a portrait of ingenious Cocker. Experts, however, shake their heads over the authenticity of this work of art. There are many engraved portraits of the epoch, but there was only one Cocker. The British Museum copy has no portrait, and there is too much reason to fear that this embellishment was added by some ingenious owner of an earlier century. Cocker died in 1675. This rare relic of the past bears date 1678.—"Liverpool Daily post."

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE War Office is so often subjected to adverse criticism that it is really comforting to hear anything said in its defence by those who are qualified to speak from experience. An officer who has held an important position on the administrative staff in South Africa writes in a letter received a few days ago:—"I and others are surprised to read in the home papers the criticism passed on the war Office. I have been astonished many times at the regularity and good order in which all stores have arrived. There evidently has been a desire shown not in one department only, but in all to meet the demands of the Commander-in-Chief. The questions of men and horses present, of course, big problems, but even these have come up to time—a statement for which I can vouch from personal experience. It seems to me there must be something to be said in favour of a department which can conduct a by no means small war 7,000 miles over sea, as this has been conducted, with the order and regularity for which I and many others can vouch. I am sure Lord Kitchener would be the first to admit that, great and difficult as the task has been the War Office has come out of the business remarkably well. Major-General Wynne, C.B., is now in England, having held command at Cape Town until recently. Let him be asked by the critics, and I venture to say that he will more than endorse what I say. What makes the performances of the War Office officials the more creditable is that the provision of men must have been a very trying duty. I have absolutely no object to serve in writing as I do. . . . . I think it only a simple act of justice to many hardworked officials, who I do not know personally, that I should write this in order to remove false impressions which evidently exist."

The influence of the war upon the army and the nation has so far been more sentimental than practical. There have been no remarkable changes; the military system remains the same; the country has not adopted any form of compulsory service, and voluntary enlistment remains—and is likely to remain, for good or ill—a national fetish. It is for military moralists of to-day to discuss, and future history to disclose, whether or not a unique opportunity has not been missed for giving England a settled military system. The present system has sufficed to enable us to "muddle through," but can we regard it as the best and the safest? The recruiting returns show that so many thousands of men have joined the various branches of our varied army, but can we say that the recruiting problem is solved? Mere numbers will not solve it, for there is the increasing factor of "specials" to be accounted for, and the further serious consideration that the concession of the war will deprive the army of its more mature and experienced men and leave the ranks more youthful than ever. The war has done much to arouse public sentiment and sympathy in favour of the yeomanry and volunteers but the regular army—upon which the Empire mainly depends—is left practically as it was, to struggle with its destiny unsuppected by that national basis which the Government and the country should provide for it.

A very important question of a novel kind is stated by the Army and Navy Journal of New York to be now being considered by naval engineers. It has to do with the probable indirect effect upon a warship of the repeated impact of projectiles from guns forming the battleship's secondary armament, the 8-inch or 6-inch guns. Up to now it has been found impossible to get a satisfactory shell which will pierce a battleships armour plate and explode on the other side. But it is held by many experienced officers that shells, even if they do not pierce the armour, may have the effect of putting a ship out of action by throwing out of gear some of the numerous steam cylinders, or the countless bearings of various sorts and bolts on which the efficiency of warships depends. The matter is at present the subject of serious investigation by the Navy Department.

An occasional correspondent writes as follows:—"I strongly recommend in all future ships the total abolition of the after bridges. In a modern squadron which always travels at speed, the officer in command must be forward near the standard compass for all alterations of course, entering, or leaving harbour, and also for the general work of the fleet at sea. In modern ships this after bridge has grown to be an enormous structure weighing many tons, which weight could be far better put into ammunition or coal. In water-tube boiler ships, it is not possible to use this bridge, because of the stokers that simply smother it. I recommend in its place a small iron bridge, placed just abaft the present fore bridge, for the use of the officer in command. It should carry a small house on it in which there should be just room for a bed and writing table. One ship in the Mediterranean has been already fitted in this manner, and it certainly should be taken as the pattern for all future ships."

A few days ago His Majesty received in audience Captain Gamble, who has just relinquished the post of Naval Attache to the British Ambassador in Paris. Such an event is particularly gratifying to the Service, as, unless my memory serves me wrongly, this is the first occasion on which the Sovereign has so honoured a Naval Attache. There have been numerous occasions when our Military Attaches have been similarly honoured, but for some inscrutable reason those of the Senior Service, though their duties are of the highest importance, have not been received. By the way, the officer who has just been designated for the Embassies at St. Petersburg and Rome is Captain Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who is one of the youngest post captains in the Service. Captain Calthorpe has an excellent record of service, and his appointment is in every way a thoroughly appropriate one.

Naval readers who have visited Ayas Bay during their service up the Straits, will be glad to hear that there are still woodcocks to be shot there. A party of four guns from the Cruiser Squadron, headed by the Commodore, shot there during a week's stay 203 woodcocks, 152 francolin, 60 snipe, making up, with other game, a total of 422 head. A very good wild shoot.

Chief Stoker Paffett, whose heroic conduct in H.M.S. Daring is to be recognised by his having been selected to receive the Albert Medal at the hands of His Majesty the King at Devonport during the present week, is, on his return to Portsmouth, to be entertained at a dinner by his brother chief stokers and the leading stokers who are at present serving in the Portsmouth division. The date of the dinner has been fixed for March 10, and it is to take place at the Town Hall.

A most interesting pamphlet on the Physical Measurements of the Sailor, has been written by Staff-Surgeon C. Marsh Beadnell, R.N., of the Barracouta. The observations of this officer on the physical changes and development of the modern man o'war's man are very valuable and instructive. For instance, we find that he has established the fact that taking the average naval stoker or marine or seaman, the weight of the latter is 93 per cent. of that of the stoker, and that of the marine 96 per cent. that of the stoker, the latter, of course being the heaviest. As a rule, too, so Staff-Surgeon Beadnell states, vertical growth in the seaman class ceases abruptly at about the age of 19, but horizontal development continues vigorously until nearly the age of 24 years. Executive naval officers are also, on an average, considerably sporter, though broader than military officers ashore are. This is due, so the writer alleges, to the custom of naval officers sleeping in hammocks between the ages of 15 and 20, when vertical growth should be most active. There are other matters of much interest in the pamphlet, which is published by John Ball Sons, and Danielsson (Limited), of Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

It is stated at Portsmouth that the new battle ship Vengeance is to be commissioned on April 8 for service on the Mediterranean Station. The other five vessels of her class—i.e., the Albion, Glory, Goliath, and Ocean—are already in commission on the China Station, and the Canopus is serving in the Mediterranean. The station originally named for the Vengeance was China, but it is possible, now that the Anglo-Japanese understanding has been arrived at, we shall not further reinforce our fleet in Far Eastern waters. The first-class armoured cruiser Aboukir is also to go to the Mediterranean, and she is to commission on April 3 to relieve the Theseus, which has been in commission since January, 1899. The latter vessel, although a very fine and efficient cruiser, is neither as fast nor as powerful as the Aboukir. But the Mediterranean and the Channel Squadrons might with adaantage be strengthened by the addition of the many first-class cruisers which are now lying at our dockyards ready for sea; and if we only had got the crews for these vessels they would probably have been in commission long ere this.

The trials of the new Russian battleship Pobieda, which have recently taken place, have been fairly satisfactory, a mean speed of 18·5 knots having been registered on the measured mile. This vessel, which was laid down at the Baltic Works, at St. Petersburg on February 18, 1899, and launched on May 24, 1900, is fitted with triple screws, driven by engines of an aggregate horse-power of 14,500; the maximum revolutions per minute of the engines are 115, but on the above trials they were run at from 104 to 110 revolutions per minute, and so the estimated speed of 19 knots per hour was not obtained. This speed, however, it is expected, will easily be procured when the vessel is put upon her full-power trials. The "Pobieda" is of 12,674 tons displacement, and is fitted with an installation of 30 boilers of the Belleville type. She is armed with four 10-inch and ten 6-inch guns, in addition to a smaller armament, and carries 724 officers and men. She is a sister vessel to the "Peresviet" and "Oslabya," which were also constructed at St. Petersburg.

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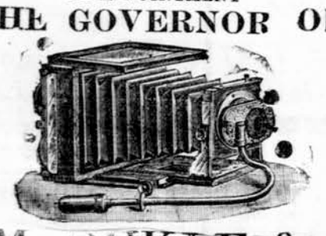

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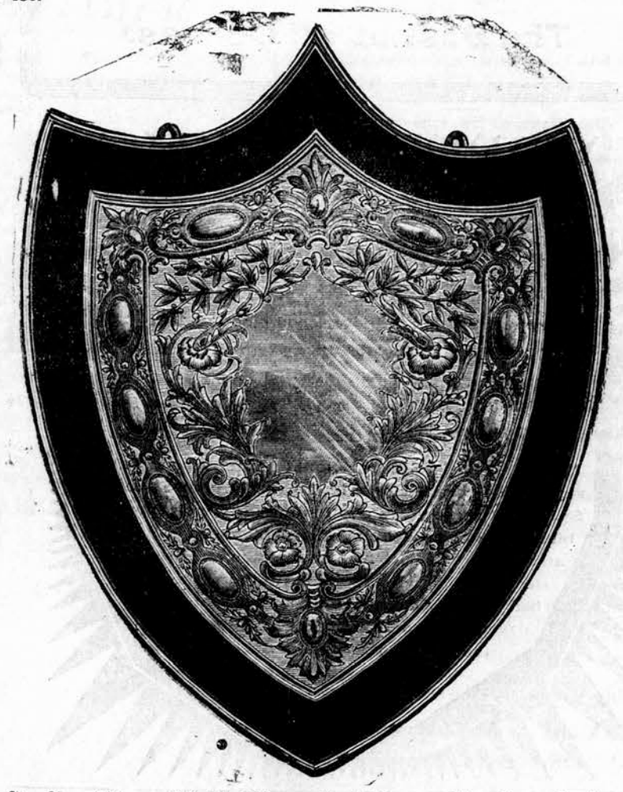

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